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ENGLISH HISTORY

IN THE CLASS-ROOM

BY

G. M. GWYTHER, M.A.

SENIOR HISTORY MASTER, PLYMOUTH COLLEGE
OXFORD UNIVERSITY TEACHING DIPLOMA WITH DISTINCTION

*'I know not what profit there may be in the study of history,
what value in the sayings of wise men, or the recorded experience
of the past, if it be not to guide and instruct us in the present.'*

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

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PREFACE

ALTHOUGH the objects of this book will be, I hope, apparent to all who have had experience in the difficulties of teaching history to middle forms, I should like to say a word about its limitations. It is not meant for forms below the average age of 14, before which point the logical study of history is scarcely possible, and it is intended to cover a three years' course.¹ It is presumed that the boys will already have gone through a course of English history in narrative, and also through some elementary outline of European history, and that they have some knowledge of the geography of the British Isles and Europe.

The work is not intended to supplant the text-book, but to act as a guide to its reading; still less is it an alternative to the teaching of the master. It does not pretend to be a store-house of facts, it merely arranges and suggests. The object of the right-hand pages is to cause thought in preparation and to save laborious note-taking; that of the left, to propose subjects for notes and lectures by the master, to suggest maps for drawing or study, and to encourage private reading, the wealth of opportunity for which, in this subject, goes far to make up for the shortness

¹ The author hopes that the recent excellent circular of the Board of Education will have the effect of making examining bodies (1) *not* begin only at 1066; (2) not set 'special periods' in any except the highest examinations; (3) give choice of questions; (4) choose, at any rate, one Literature subject that has some bearing on the history.

For further particulars of title, price, author, and publishers of works mentioned in this book, see the alphabetical bibliographical list on pp. ix—xiii.

of time allowed in school-hours. From the questions and essays the master is free to select as he pleases; they need not all be attempted, and many should, in any case, be left for the final revision. The 'sectionising' on the right-hand pages will enable a master to omit, without dislocation, such matter as he chooses, in order to give time for what he considers more important. I should expect every master to omit something; I have put in more than I should teach myself, as I do not think that rigid rules can be made with regard to choice—what a master is most interested in, that will he teach in the greatest detail, and most effectively. Still, no doubt, the book reveals which periods I consider to be the most instructive and interesting, and I must apologise to those who differ from me in their selection.

The references on the left-hand side, which are a guide for private reading or class-reading at the choice of the master, have been strictly confined to books which boys are likely to read with interest for themselves, and to source-books. The chief of the former are Fletcher's 'Introductory History of England,' Goldwin Smith's 'The United Kingdom,' Macaulay's 'Critical and Historical Essays,' Fitchett's books, and some of Blackie's 'English Texts,' edited by W. H. D. Rouse. It is suggested that these books be kept in the class-room library, to which the boys should have free access. I should also add Low and Pulling's 'Dictionary of English History,' for reference, and, no doubt, individual masters would add others for themselves. The source-books¹ should be kept in the class-room in the same

¹ These are: Colby, *Selections from Sources of English History*, publ. Longmans; Kendall, *Source-book of English History*, publ. Macmillan; Lee, *Leading Documents of English History*, publ. Bell; Messrs. Black & Co.'s Series, *English History Illustrated from Original Sources*, edited by G. Townsend Warner; Gross, *Sources and Literature of English History from the Earliest Times to about 1485*, publ. Longmans.

manner. Whatever may be thought of the so-called 'Source Method,' it can scarcely be denied that boys should, at any rate, have their attention called to the fact that sources exist, and should not take everything as true because it is in print. Personally, I think that for controversial questions, such as Edward I's Invasion of Scotland, American Independence, and much of the nineteenth century, the use of 'sources' might be extended with advantage, and afford a useful training in politics; but as yet there are no suitable books.

I am indebted to more historians than I can mention, for ideas incorporated in the work. The answers to the essay-questions interspersed are supplied by the standard larger histories, especially Longmans' 'Political History of England,' which all history masters should, if possible, possess. For special periods also, Corbett's and Mahan's Books on the Navy, Lecky's 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century,' Pollard's 'Factors of Modern History,' Barnard's 'Companion to English History (Middle Ages),' and Jose's 'The Growth of the Empire' are among those which should be familiar to the master—for others, the pamphlets of the Historical Association (of which he is, of course, a member) give a complete guide. Reich's 'New Student's Atlas of English History,' is excellent for campaigns. Gardiner's 'School Atlas of English History,' Colbeck's 'Public Schools' Historical Atlas,' and the Atlas to Freeman's 'Historical Geography of Europe,' are also useful works to consult. For blackboard work, which is indispensable, I use Johnston's and Philip's 'Slate Cloth' maps.

The book is not altogether untested. I have used the bulk of it, in the form of cyclostyled sheets, with my own forms for several years. In presenting it to the scholastic public, I am much encouraged by the fact that Professor Tout has most kindly read through the proof-sheets and pointed out inaccuracies. I must

also thank for useful suggestions, Mr. F. H. Colson, late Headmaster of Plymouth College, and my old pupil, Mr. H. E. M. Icely, now History Master at Bromsgrove, and most gratefully acknowledge some illuminating lectures on history teaching by Mr. M. W. Keatinge, Reader in Education at Oxford.

For all omissions, whether of facts or references, I alone am responsible; I need not say that I shall be most glad to receive any suggestions from other masters with regard to the improvement or correction of the book.

Finally, I must thank the authors and publishers of the various books quoted, for their kind permission to use their works; if there is any infringement of copyright overlooked, I most sincerely apologise. I am specially indebted to Professor Colby and to Mr. N. L. Frazer, for permission to insert extracts from their own translations.

G. M. GWYTHER.

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ENGLISH HISTORY
IN THE CLASS-ROOM

[Notes]

See Fletcher (Vol. I. chap. i.); for fuller account for private reading, Clodd's *The Story of Primitive Man*.

Genealogical Table of the Aryan-speaking Nations.

Map of Europe, showing the distribution of the tribes about 600 B.C. What was the effect of the great Alp-Balkan mountain-barrier? Why did Asia Minor, Egypt, Greece and Rome become civilised before Central and Western Europe?

Map of Britain at the period, showing the extent of mountain, moor, forest, and fen. What were the means of communication? Why was Stonehenge a suitable place for a national temple?

Cæsar's account of Britain is given by Lee (p. 68) and Colby (p. 1). Lee also (p. 69) gives an extract from the Roman geographer Strabo (who wrote about 1 A.D.) concerning Britain.

This Line of Time is intended to illustrate (a) the length of the Roman occupation—the three hundred and sixty years which occupy such a little space in the text-book form a period longer than that which separates our present century from the times of Queen Elizabeth; (b) our almost entire ignorance of its nature and history. The gaps represent periods about which little or nothing is known. For the first few years facts are numerous—this is chiefly because of the writings of Tacitus, the Roman historian, who was the son-in-law of Agricola. But no historian continued his work, and the curtain was dropped for ever over the history of Britain for the next four hundred years. For this period we have to rely almost entirely on the evidences left in our own island by roads, buildings, inscriptions, and coins—excavations near the sites of the Roman Camps and the Great Wall—and inferences from what are known to have been the customs of the Romans in other conquered countries.

Tacitus' account of the Britons, and of Agricola's invasion of the Highlands, is given by Lee (p. 72) and Colby (pp. 3 and 6). Lee also (p. 70) gives an account from the Roman historian Diodorus Siculus, about the tin trade of Britain, in the first century.

Map of Roman Roads and Fortresses. Why were Roman roads straight, passing over the tops of hills and not avoiding them? In your map shade in with pencil all above 600 feet.

EARLY BRITAIN

[**Prehistoric Europe.**—The Old Stone Age—The Great Ice Age and its present traces—Geographical changes in Europe—The New Stone or Neolithic Age—The Bronze Age—Aryan civilisation—The races of Aryan tongue and their modern representatives—The kinship of the languages (*examples*).]

The Celt in Britain (*date unknown*).—What type of men inhabited Britain just previous to the arrival of the Celts?—is there any survival of them?—the evidence of skulls and skeletons. The three waves of Celtic immigration—in what parts of the country would a beaten side naturally take refuge? The Iron Age.

Centuries pass before the first written historical evidence: the Phœnicians—the tale of Pytheas, 350 B.C.—the visit of Julius Cæsar, 54 and 53 B.C.—his account—plan of his operations—reasons for his failure (note the strategy of Cassivellaunus).

THE ROMAN OCCUPATION.

LINE OF TIME.

A.D.	
40—	(44-7) Aulus Plautius v. Caractacus—conquest of S.E.
50—	Ostorius Scapula and conquest of Midlands and S. Wales.
60—	(58-60) Suetonius Paullinus and Druids of Iceni. [Boadicea.]
70—	Brigantes of Yorks probably subdued about this time.
80—	(78-89) Agricola and conquest of North. Invasion of [Highlands. Agricola's line of forts [between Clyde and Forth.]
90—	

[Notes]

A.D.

100—| (*seq.*) Organisation of southern provinces; old tribal
[distinctions obliterated.

20— Emperor Hadrian begins the Great Wall (Tyne—
[Solway).

50—| Northern (turf) wall (Forth—Clyde) made by Emperor
[Antoninus Pius.

(*Roman Empire begins to decay.*)

90—| About this time the Picts begin dangerous attacks on
[the Great Wall.

200—|

10—| Emperor Severus repairs Great Wall.

[Notes]

Map of Europe about 350 A.D., showing the Roman Empire and the Barbarian tribes.

A.D.

50—|

80—| First mention of piratical attacks of Saxons.

300—|
(306) Constantine declared Emperor by his soldiers at
[York.

20—| (*Empire adopts Christianity.*)

50—|

[Notes]

Kipling, in 'Puck of Pook's Hill,' gives a highly imaginative but very suggestive account of this period. It should be read for his description of the Great Wall.

For the results of the Roman rule in Britain, see Fletcher (Vol. I. pp. 23-6)

Our knowledge of the two hundred years that followed the departure of the Romans is even less than that of the four hundred years preceding. Our only authorities are (1) Bede, a Northumbrian Angle who wrote nearly three hundred years after the event; (2) the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (giving chiefly the conquest of the South), which begins another hundred years later; (3) a Welsh monk named Gildas, who lived about 550, and therefore witnessed the later part of the conquest. All these accounts are meagre, and often contradictory. The dates given in the Line of Time are therefore not to be taken as certain; the general outline of the facts, however, checked by the evidence of place-names, geography, language, and the contents of tombs, may be regarded as at least probable. For the geographical evidence, read Mackinder's *Britain and the British Seas*, pp. 197-204.

A.D.

(West Goths settle in the Empire.)

80—|

(83) Maximus, General in Britain, bids unsuccessfully
[for Emperorship.

400—|

(Goths invade Italy.)

10—| Roman troops of occupation recalled.

General facts that may be taken as established with regard to the Roman occupation, are :—That Britons were enlisted in large numbers in the army, but served elsewhere in the Empire (*what would be the later result of this on Britain?*)—that along the line of the roads forests were cleared and swamps drained—that wheat, tin, and lead were exported—that Romans built elaborate villas and baths in the southern portion, which fact suggests a somewhat thorough settlement—that in the third century Christianity spread through Britain, and from there extended to Ireland and Scotland. It is not at all certain, however, how far the occupation was purely military, and how far the Britons off the line of the roads were Romanised.

THE COMING OF THE ANGLES AND SAXONS.

LINE OF TIME.

A.D.

410—| Departure of legions.

[Notes]

Extracts from Gildas and Bede are given by Lee (p. 76) and Colby (p. 12).

Question. Does the map of England at end of book throw any light upon the slowness of the progress of the invaders, especially after 550? Note the importance of the Gaps through the western hills. Why did the Saxons get through to sea before the Angles?

Question (*harder*). In the northern and eastern kingdoms the rivers run through the kingdoms—in the southern kingdoms the rivers are boundaries and the Roman roads run through the kingdoms—what light does this fact throw upon the methods of advance of the invaders? Why especially is the Thames a boundary?

A.D.

30—| 'Hallelujah' victory (site unknown).

40—|

(41) Jutes occupy Kent (*why did they find it difficult to
[advance further?—see previous map of Britain].*)

50—|

80—| Saxons begin to settle in Sussex.

90—| (91) 'All Britons killed in Anderida' in Sussex.

500—| (95) West Saxons, under Cerdic, land in Southampton
[Water.]

10—| West Saxons checked by defeat of Mons Badonicus
[(? near Bath).]

30—| Saxons settle in Essex.

50—| Angles under Ida already settled in Northumbria (first
[coming not recorded].)

[Notes]

The battle of Degaстан is the first battle fought between the English and the Scotch.

Maps of Britain, as settled (1) by 570, (2) by 620. Note the exact extent of Northumbria. (What is the derivation of 'Edinburgh'?) Observe the districts held by (1) Welsh, (2) Picts, (3) Scots.

Cæsar's account of the ancient Teutons is given by Lee (p. 79); Tacitus' by Colby (p. 9).

Fletcher (Vol. I., pp. 31-3) gives an excellent description of a Teuton settlement.

A. D.

70—| East Anglia already settled. (77) West Saxons under
[Ceawlin win Deorham (near Bristol),
[and reach sea. Effect of this.

90—| Mercia already settled by advancing Angles.

600—|
(601) Northumbrian Angles under Ethelfrith defeat Scots
[at Degaстан (near source of Tyne).

10—|
(613) Northumbrians under Ethelfrith defeat British at
[Chester, and reach sea. Effect of this.

It is important to realise the extreme slowness of the conquest ; by the victors' own confession, it took them forty years to settle even Hampshire, and after a century and a half of fighting, the British still held the west in an unbroken line, and the conquest was still uncompleted when the Normans arrived and subdued the victors. (*At what dates were the Celts of Cornwall, Wales, and Scotland annexed to the English?*)

An undecided point is whether, before 600, the Britons were entirely exterminated in the parts occupied by the invaders. After that point, it is certain that they were allowed to intermingle and intermarry, especially in the parts next to Wessex. The victors, at any rate, exterminated Christianity throughout the area of conquest. The matter of lasting importance is, however, not the details of the conquest, but

The Institutions and Customs of the Angles and Saxons.

1. The Teutons were an agricultural people, who disliked towns. Their system of land-tenure—the 'Kinship' (*derivation of 'Birmingham,' 'Kensington,' &c.*)—the Open-Field system and its cause—the Common pasture-land.

2. The Teuton system of Government ; the Folk-moot (*very*

[Notes]

Essay. A comparison between the natures of the Teuton and of the Greek gods.

Map of the kingdoms at the beginning of the 'Heptarchy' period.

Bede's account of the conversion of Ethelbert is given by Colby (p. 15) and Lee (p. 84).
Bede's account of the conversion of Edwin is given by Kendall (p. 14).

important, as from this our House of Commons is descended)—the Council of Chiefs (*origin of our House of Lords*)—the limitations of the power of the Eorldorman or King.

3. The Teuton religion—how does it reflect the character of the invaders? (*Note derivation of English names of the days of the week.*)

4. The Teuton carelessness of life (*why?*)—the laws of murder—tariff of compensation—method of trials.

The Results of the Settlement in England upon these Customs.

1. Effect of settlement upon idea of pure 'kinship' communities. What was a 'tun'?

2. The coalescing of tribes and its effect upon (*a*) the powers of the kings, (*b*) the possibility of calling a Folk-moot. Resultant change in the position of the Councils of Chiefs (*what were these meetings now called?*)—did the Folk-moots still survive in any form?

3. Idea of Private Property grows up.

Summary of Position in about 600 A.D.—Tribes have coalesced into some dozen kingdoms, no longer democratic in management, though still containing democratic principles locally. The business of the local Moots.

There follows a period of 200 years, once known as the 'Heptarchy' (*why is this name a wrong one?*), during which two things happen:—

1. The struggle among the kingdoms for Supremacy.

2. The Conversion to Christianity (*what traces of Christianity still remained in the British Isles?*).

THE CONVERSION AND THE INTER-TRIBAL STRUGGLE

1. Conversion of Kentish court by Roman monks, 597.

2. Conversion of Northumbrian court by Roman monks, 625.

[War between Northumbria and Penda of Mercia—Hatfield, 633, and extinction of Northumbrian Christianity. Northumbrian throne seized by Oswald, who had been in exile among Celts of Iona.]

[Notes]

Among the Latin words added to the English language at this period are : Clerk, monk, butter, cedar, cherry, pear, lettuce, camel, lion, pound, ounce, cook, school. What light do these words throw on the work that was done by the Roman monks ?

Essay. The life in an early monastery.

Map showing the kingdoms of England about 700-800.

A letter from Alcuin to Charles the Great (given in full by Colby, p. 17) bears testimony to the extent of learning in England even in his day (Alcuin was born in 735, the year of Bede's death). Note these sentences (Alcuin wrote from Tours) : *'I your servant lack the rarer books o' scholastic lore which in my native land I had. . . . This I tell your excellency that you may be pleased to have me send some of our youths to take thence what we need, and return to France with the flowers of Britain.'*¹

Offa was evidently a great king ; he was treated with respect by Charles the Great (see Kendall, p. 16).

¹ Translated from Latin by Professor Colby.

3. Northumbria re-converted by St. Aidan and Celtic monks. Where had these Celts learnt their Christianity? Which were the better missionaries, the Roman monks or the Celtic?

[Penda again attacks—Maserfield, 642. Civil war in Northumbria—ended by accession of Oswy, who kills Penda at Winwaed-field, and establishes the Supremacy of Northumbria.]

4. 640–680, Christianity spreads elsewhere—the work of Felix, Birinus, Chad, and Wilfrid. Why was Sussex the last to be converted?

Strife between the Celtic and Roman monks follows—contrast the characteristics of the two parties—why were the Roman monks victorious? The Synod of Whitby, 664, and the work of Theodore of Tarsus—his system—does it still exist?

Results of the Establishment of Christianity upon (1) Tribal divisions and hostility, (2) the fighting with the Britons, (3) general daily life, (4) current ideas on murder and violence generally, (5) the management of the state, and the position of the king.

Little is known of the two centuries that follow; the main outline, however, is this:—

The Supremacy of Northumbria, 655–685. A period of literary culture—the work of Bede, Caedmon, Cuthbert, Alcuin (who became a minister of Charles the Great), extending into a period after the actual supremacy was lost. English missionaries go afield in Europe—note especially St. Boniface (later).

Northumbrian power shattered at Nectansmere (near Forfar), 685. The causes of its failure.

A century of disorder follows, until the great king Offa establishes

The Supremacy of Mercia, 757–825, about which little is known. What is Offa's Dyke?

After Offa, Mercia declines, and is finally beaten at Ellandun (Wilts) in 825, by Egbert, of Wessex, who establishes

The Supremacy of Wessex, 825–1066.

Reasons why the Wessex supremacy was so lasting:—

1. The systematic growth of the Wessex power—the absorption of the neighbouring kingdoms. The Shire-system—what became of (a) the 'folk-moots,' (b) the kingships, of the absorbed states?

2. The Wessex power of government of a conquered race (still manifest in the English of to-day). The treatment of the Celts.

[Notes]

See Fletcher (Vol. I, pp. 33-8).

History of Scandinavian freebooters has been called 'greatest romance in history'; what other countries did they visit or conquer? Is there any geographical reason why Norsemen, in particular, should not be a home-staying nation?

The authorities for the facts of Alfred's reign are (a) his life, written by his friend Asser, (b) the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, (c) his books, (d) his laws.

The dates of Alfred and Edward the Elder are probably a little earlier than those given in most text-books.

From Alfred's Letter to the Bishops on Education: '*I remembered how I saw in my own early days, before all had been ravaged and burnt, how the churches throughout the whole of England stood filled with treasures and books. . . . But they had little knowledge of the books, for they could not understand anything of them because they were not written in their own*

3. The Wessex army system. The 'Gesith'—his work and his reward.

4. Geographical reasons (suggest some).

The Wessex supremacy was therefore the most important one of the three. Scarcely had it been established, however, when the whole situation was altered by the coming of the Danes.

THE COMING OF THE DANES

Three phases to be noticed :—(a) 800–860, summer pillagings. The meaning of Viking—nature of a Viking boat—Danish weapons and mode of fighting—description of a Danish raid. Which parts of England were raided ?

(b) 860—end of Alfred. Settlement.

(c) Nearly a century later, National Conquest, 980–1016.

Had Egbert any experience with Danes ? The troubles of his son and grandsons, culminating in the **Year of Battles, 871** (year of Alfred's accession).

Reign of Alfred, 871–899.

Section I. (1) 871.—War. The great attack on Wessex from Thames valley—the battles (*map*). Retirement of Danes—where to ?

(2) 872–6. **Peace** in Wessex ; Danish conquest elsewhere in England—where were their main settlements ?—are any Danish words still used ?—did any Anglian district escape occupation ? Anglian institutions and Anglian royal families were practically destroyed (*watch for the consequence of this later*).

(3) **876–9. War** again. Danish attack on Wessex from the west. Alfred's retreat and recovery—what troops did he use at Ethandun ? Treaty of Wedmore (Danes to evacuate Wessex), followed by more definite one, 885, fixing boundary of Danelagh (*terms and map*). Did Alfred lose anything by this treaty ?—what did he gain ?

Section II., 879–92.—Peace and Reorganisation.

1. **Education**—why did Alfred place this first ? His schools ; his translations :—(a) books of religion : Pope Gregory's *Regula Pastoralis* and Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy* ; (b) books of

[Notes]

language. . . . Therefore it seems better for us to translate some books which are most needful for all men to know, into the language which we all can understand. And I would have you do as we very easily can, if we have tranquillity enough, that is, set all the youth now in England, of free men, to learn, until they are well able to read English writing, and let those be afterwards taught more in the Latin language, who are to continue learning and be promoted to a higher rank.' ¹

How long was it before Alfred's ideal of an educational system was fulfilled ? Essay. The value of universal education to a nation.

Alfred on his Laws: 'I, Al'fred the King, gathered these laws together which our forefathers held, such as I approved ; and many which I approved not, I rejected, and had other ordinances enacted with the counsel of my Witan, for I dared not venture to set much of my own upon the statute book, for I knew not what might be approved by those who should come after us. . . . I then, Al'fred, King of the West Saxons, showed all these laws to my Witan, and they then said that they all approved of them as proper to be holden.' ²

Begin special note on the Rise of Feudalism in England before the Norman Conquest.

Alfred on his own Work: 'Power is never a good unless he be good that has it. . . . The possession of this earthly power was never pleasing to me, nor did I ever greatly desire this earthly kingdom, save that I desired tools and materials to do the work that was commanded me to do. This was, that I might guide and wield wisely the authority committed to me. . . . This will I say, that I have sought to live worthily the while I lived, and after my life to leave to th' men that come after me, a remembering of me in good works.' ³

Essay. The justification of the pre-eminent position of Alfred among English kings.

Begin note on the origin of the English Shires (these fall into three classes).

Begin note on the origin and history of English towns.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle has preserved the Saxon triumph-song over the victory at Brunanburh. It has been translated by Lord Tennyson, who preserves the characteristics of Saxon poetry—try to observe what they were.

¹ From Alfred's Preface to his translation of the *Cura Pastoralis*. From the translation from the Anglo-Saxon in Bowker's *The King Alfred Millenary*, p. 101, where the whole of the Preface is given.

² From the translation of the Prologue to Alfred's Laws, given by Bowker.

³ Translated from the Anglo-Saxon in Bowker's, p. 63, where the complete passage of Alfred's meditations on kingship is given.

history: Orosius' *History of World* and Bede's *Ecclesiastical History of England*. Did Alfred write anything of his own?

Thought for the future—beginning of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

Alfred's interest in Geography and Science. The voyage of Othere.

2. Revision of the Laws.

3. Reorganisation of National Defence.

(a) **Army.** The twofold division of the Fyrd—with what object?

The extension of Thegnhood. What were the duties of the Thegns?—how were they rewarded? The beginning of the 'Manorial System'—describe a Saxon township of this period. Why are so many villages called 'Buckland'? Were taxes paid, if so, how? How was the army called out?

(b) **Fortifications.** What was the difference between a 'burh' and a 'tun'? Whereabouts did most of the 'burhs' lie?

(c) **Navy.** Contrast Alfred's ships with the Danish ones.

Effect of these reforms seen in—

Section III. (1) 892–7.—War. Last Danish attacks: (a) from sea, (b) all along Watling Street line (*map*). Alfred's campaign of defence.

(2) 897–9. Reign ends with three years' peace.

Ultimate result of Alfred's policy is

THE RE-CONQUEST OF THE DANELAGH AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WESSEX MONARCHY

Edward the Elder (son of Alfred), 'The Unconquered,' 899–924.

With help of his sister Ethelflaed, re-conquers Danelagh as far as Yorkshire. How had the Danes unconsciously facilitated the spread of the Wessex kingship and Wessex institutions? The new shires and their organisation. Which were the 'Danish burghs'? Edward as a 'Burgh-builder'—what was a Burgh?

Athelstan (son of Edward), 'The Glorious,' 924–40. Carries Wessex arms through Northumbria. (*How far did Northumbria extend?*) The Battle of Brunanburh (possibly in Dumfries), 937—who were Athelstan's opponents there?

[Notes]

If, on the map, the hill-land be covered up, so as to show only the part which Wessex ruled over, the difficulty the Wessex kings experienced in ruling land of such a shape, from its southern corner, should be obvious. What other countries, of similar shape, have experienced a similar difficulty? Can you see how it was that the northern part of Northumbria became separated from the rest of England?

Paraphrased Extract from the Law of Edgar about the Hundred: '*They shall meet every four weeks, and every man shall do justice to the others. If a thief is to be pursued, let it be made known to the Hundred-man, and let him make it known to the Tithing-men, and let them all go forth to do justice on the thief. And let half the fine be paid to the hundred and half to the lord.*' What was a Tithing?

Another Law of Edgar: '*That every man be worthy of "folk-right," poor as well as rich, and that righteous dooms be judged to him.*'

Since Alfred's time the Norsemen had been busy invading France and Germany (what famous settlement in France had they made?). They now resume their attacks on England.

The Chronicle here again gives part of the War-song of Maldon, which tells of the heroic death of Brihtnoth.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle account of these years is given partly by Lee (p. 99), partly by Kendall (p. 31).

Why was not Yorkshire divided into proper shires?—is there any sign now visible that this was attempted?—what does the failure of the attempt show with regard to the Wessex monarchy? Who now ruled Strathclyde? What were the dominions of the King of Scots, and of what blood were his subjects?

(There follow three kings of secondary importance, who were busied in suppressing Danish risings, and in whose reigns there appear signs of discord within the Anglo-Saxon kingdom.)

Edgar (nephew of Athelstan), 'The Peaceable,' 959–75. Very few events recorded.

Dunstan; the monastic reforms.

Edgar's Laws. The Hundred Courts and their work.

(There follows, for the next four years, the obscure reign of a second Edward.)

THE DANISH CONQUEST OF ENGLAND

Ethelred the Redeless (son of Edgar), 979–1015. The Third Phase of Danish attack.

EVENTS :—

A.D.

982. Attacks begin. (*Contrast Ethelred's war policy with that of Alfred.*) Ravages in East and South follow.

991. Brihtnoth, Eorldorman of Essex, killed at Maldon. First 'Danegeld.'

994. Unsuccessful attack on London, by Olaf Tryggvason (Norwegian), who makes peace and departs.

997-9. Ravages in South and West.

1002. Massacre of St. Brice's Day (who, exactly, were the victims?). Ethelred marries Emma of Normandy (with what object?).

1004. Ulfkytel, Eorldorman of East Anglia, successful against Danes.

1008. First Ship Money (ships defeated next year).

1010. Ravages in East Midlands and Thames Valley.

1012. Murder of Bishop Alphege at Canterbury.

1013. King Sweyn invades England. Sweyn King. Ethelred flies to Normandy.

[Notes]

A Law of this Period : 'And we have ordained concerning lordless men, that the kindred be commanded that they find him a lord in the folk-moot.' And another : 'Let every man so order that he have a "borh," and let the borh bring him to justice.'

Continue note on 'Growth of Feudalism in England before the Norman Conquest.'

The document which has been preserved showing the duties of the peasants on a manorial estate is given by Kendall (p. 28). It is most instructive.

Questions :

1. Show how feudal customs up to a certain point strengthened the Wessex monarchy, but after that point tended to weaken it.
2. Were (1) the eorldorman, (2) the thegn, a source of strength or weakness to the monarchy in the tenth century ?
3. What anti-feudal institutions still existed in the tenth century, ready to be used by the kings, if they had chosen to do so ? [Look out for the wiser policy of the Norman kings.]
4. Trace the decay of the old 'democratic' customs of the Anglo-Saxon tribes.
5. Explain these extracts from Anglo-Saxon laws and customs :—
 - (1) *The Thegn's law is that he be worthy of his Boc-rights, and that he do three things for his land, fyrd-duty, burh-duty and brig-duty.*
 - (2) *If it be a single accusation, let the hand dive after the stone up to the wrist, and if it be threefold, up to the elbow.*
 - (3) *If a ceorl thrive so that he had fully five hides of his own land . . . and special duty in the king's hall, then was he of Thegn-right worthy.*
 - (4) *And let the judge who judges wrong, pay to the king 120 shillings as 'bot,' unless he prove on oath that he knew no better, and let him forfeit for ever his Thegnship.*¹

¹ From translation from Anglo-Saxon in Stubbs' *Select Charters*.

A.D.

1014. Sweyn dies. Resistance to Canute.

1016. North ravaged. Ethelred dies. Edmund Ironside challenges Canute. Assandun (Essex)—Peace of Olney (Gloucestershire)—death of Edmund.

The lesson of the reign is that the Wessex monarchy was not strong enough to rule or defend England. The central organisation had broken down, and treachery had been allowed to grow unchecked (who is the chief traitor of Ethelred's time?). The House of Alfred shows a steady degeneration after Athelstan, with the exception of Edmund Ironside and probably Edgar (observe, however, Edgar's age when he died).

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT OF THE WESSEX MONARCHY AT ITS HEIGHT

King. The position of the Monarch of all England compared with that of a 'Heptarchy' king. His administrative system—the Eorldorman and the Sheriff. The 'King's Peace'—compare the views taken of crime in the tenth century with those in the eighth—the difference between 'wite' and 'wergild.' The sources of the king's income. The King's Thegns and their work. The relation between the King and the Church—between the King and the Witan. What is meant by saying that the kingship had become territorial?

The Witan. Its composition and powers—had it any control over the kingship?

The Shire-moots. Who attended these meetings?—how often did they meet?—what business was transacted there?—who presided at the meetings?

The Hundred-moots. Ditto.

Method of Procedure in Law-suits.—Compurgation and Ordeal.

The effect of continued danger from the Danes upon these last two institutions, and Anglo-Saxon local customs generally. To whom would a peasant look for protection if the king could not protect him?—the growth of 'Commendation'—its effect upon Land-tenure and the Hundred-moots. Explain 'the lord's grith.'

The Manorial System. The effect of Danegeld in increasing this manorialisation. What was the result upon the position of the small freemen? Explain the terms 'socman' and 'villein.'

How would eorldormen take advantage of weakness of kings?

[Notes]

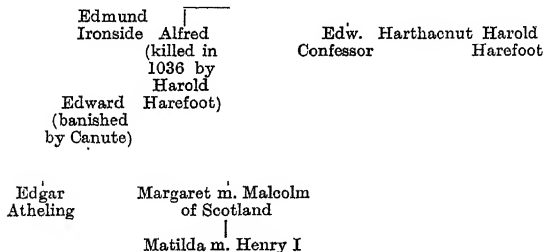
Extract from letter of Canute (in 1027) to the English nation: '*I notify you that I have lately taken a journey to Rome, to pray for the forgiveness of my sins, and for the welfare of my dominions, and the people under my rule, (next follow the privileges for Englishmen that Canute had obtained from the Pope and the Emperor). Be it known therefore to you that I have humbly vowed henceforward to amend my life in all respects, and to rule the people subject to me with justice and clemency. . . . I therefore command my counsellors to whom I have entrusted the affairs of my kingdom, that they do not suffer to prevail any sort of injustice throughout my dominions. I also command all sheriffs and magistrates throughout my kingdom, that they use no unjust violence to any man, but that all, high and low, rich or poor, shall enjoy alike impartial law.*' The whole is given by Colby (p. 25), Lee (p. 105), and Kendall (p. 35). What were the difficulties in maintaining this high ideal? ¹

Begin special note on Relations of England and Scotland.

The relationships of the descendants of the Wessex and Danish kingships are somewhat confusing; the leading points are these:—

Saxon wife m. **Ethelred the Redeless**

m. Emma of Normandy m. Canute m. Saxon wife



¹ Translated from Latin by T. Forester.

CANUTE, 1016—33.—THE DANISH MONARCHY

His reign contrasted with his previous career. How large was his kingdom?—what would be the effect of this upon his rule? The Great Earldoms—specify the Earls—contrast the old meaning of earl with the new one—what had become of the eorldormen? What was ‘sac and soc’? Who were the Huscarls? The loss of Lothian—what geographical fact is responsible for this?—battle of Carham (near Flodden) 1018, and its important consequences.

[Disruption follows death of Canute. Godwin stands out for Harthacnut against Harold. On death of Harold, Harthacnut comes from Denmark and overtakes England to pay for his Danish army. On death of Harthacnut, Witan returns to old Wessex line, now united by marriage with that of Normandy.]

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, 1042—66. THE COMING OF THE NORMANS

Edward’s education and character.

Three Periods of the Reign :—

(1) **1042-51. The influence of the Three Great Earls** (specify); make sketch-map of their dominions (does it resemble a previous division of England?—in the light of this, consider whether the Wessex house was any longer fit to rule England). Growth of Norman influence in Church and in London—why was this natural? The banishment of Godwin by the Witan—who were Godwin’s foes besides the Normans?

(2) **1051-2. Norman influence at its height.** Visit of William of Normandy. (His career hitherto.) Period ended by return of Godwin, and Norman stampede.

(3) **1052-66. Rule of Harold Godwinsson.**—The end of Godwin and of Siward (who had fought Macbeth in 1053). Who was Siward’s son? The Leofricsons; the tale of Tostig. The war with Wales.

[Notes]

Read Lytton's *Harold*.

The Bayeux Tapestry suggests the Norman version of the tale of invasion; the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle gives a brief and insufficient account; the versions of later authorities are not quite trustworthy. The Chronicle account is given by Kendall (p. 39); that of Ordericus Vitalis (a Normanised Englishman, who was born after the Conquest) by Lee (p. 111). Colby (p. 29) gives a translation of the famous Norse saga in honour of Harold Hardrada, describing Stamford Bridge.

Essay. The state of England just before the Norman Conquest, and its probable fate if that event had not come about.

Sources for facts of Norman-Angevin Period. The monkish chronicles continue, Norman compilations being added to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which is kept up at Peterborough, still in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, till the end of Stephen's reign. These writers give accounts of Church matters in great detail—secular matters not so satisfactorily. State Documents, such as Chancery and Exchequer Records, become more numerous and systematic. From the time of John they are practically unbroken. In Edward I's time begin the Records of Parliament.

Read Kingsley's *Hereward the Wake*.

Question. How was it that William's 'share-holders' found their lands small and divided?

Fletcher (I, pp. 86-92) gives a good account of the Conquest. Note William's invasion of Scotland—why did he not 'conquer' it? Watch for the result of the conquest upon the history of the Lowlands, and of Scotland generally.

Essay. Feudalism, its causes, its justification (if any), and its dangers.

HAROLD, 1066

Had Harold any right to the throne? The dangers which threatened him. What claims to the throne did William of Normandy bring forward? What is meant by saying that his expedition was (1) a 'crusade'? (2) a 'joint-stock company for conquest'?

Which of the two dangers did Harold prepare to meet first? Why did his plans break down? Note the following dates, which show Harold's energy. Army of South breaks up (*why?*) September 8—Fulford, September 20—Stamford Bridge, September 25—William lands, September 28—Harold starts south, October 1—Arrives in London, October 6 (*how many miles from York to London?*)—Battle of Hastings, October 14. Was Harold wise in fighting Hastings? Of what troops did his army consist? did they represent all England?—if not, why not?

The tactics of Harold at Hastings—do they resemble those shown at any other famous English battle? Why was the battle lost? Compare the equipment and style of fighting of the two armies.

[Which period is the longer—that from the Roman Conquest to the Norman Conquest, or that from the Norman Conquest to the present day?]

WILLIAM I, 1066—87

[The central point of the Norman-Angevin period is the **Strengthening of the Royal Executive.**]

Section I.—The Conquest.—Steps:—

(a) Hastings. What exactly did William gain by this? Why did he not directly attack London? (*make sketch-map of his route.*) The results of his strategy. William's attitude to the English; behaviour of Edwin and Morcar.

(b) The rising of the North and West. William's answer—the Real Conquest. What parts of the British Isles remained yet unconquered? (*a reference to the contour-map should give the clue to the answer.*)

(c) The last stand of Hereward (*give other instances in history when Fen-land has been a refuge for a beaten side.*)

Section II.—William's Manner of Rule. The greatest change that the Conquest brought about was not Feudalism (*why?*), but **Strong**

[Notes]

For William's government, read Fletcher (Vol. I, pp. 100-5).

Essay. A description of an English Manor in the time of the Norman kings (for this see, Fletcher, Vol. I, pp. 93-9, and Kipling's 'Puck of Pook's Hill,' which contains a graphic account of what may well have happened on a Saxon estate).

Begin to collect materials for a note on the Weakening of Feudalism in England by the Norman and Plantagenet kings, under three heads: (a) administrative side, (b) military side, (c) jurisdictional side. The note will be complete by the end of Edward I.

Sketch-map south of Forth-Clyde line, showing conquered districts (with approximate dates), the unconquered districts, and the Counties Palatine. Shade in all above 600 ft.

Essay. The National and Social results of the Conquest. (Goldwin Smith, Vol. I, pp. 21-3, argues that the Conquest was not a benefit; try to find some counter-arguments.)

The passage in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle on the character of William, showing the mixed feelings of the English towards their conqueror, is given by Lee (p. 118) and Colby (p. 39).

The change does not seem to have been carried out violently; worthy English clergy (e.g. Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester) were retained, and even Stigand was not deposed till 1070, after a strict investigation by papal ambassadors.

Extract from Letter of William I to Pope Gregory: '*Hubert, your Legate, Holy Father, coming to me on your behalf, bade me to do fealty to you and your successors. . . . I refused to do fealty, nor will I, because neither have I promised it, nor do I find that my predecessors did it to your predecessors.*'¹

Monarchy. William's means to this end—a **Controlled Feudalism**—how did William's Feudalism differ from Continental Feudalism? [To explain this—**Digression on Feudalism**—revise remarks on English Feudalism; the Manorial System—Feudalism from the local point of view—feudal land-tenure, local jurisdictional and administrative powers. The usual effect of this upon the power of the King, as exemplified in Saxon England and on the Continent.]

William's Policy: (1) to increase and systematise feudal land-tenure and local administrative powers—how would this benefit him? Domesday Book and the dividing of England into Manors. How did this new rigid Manorial System differ from the English one? What was the effect upon the English population?

(2) to use Feudalism to give himself a strong army. Creation of military Tenants-in-chief, supplying Knights for army by hiring or subinfeudation (*this is a new feature in England*).

(3) to check all tendencies in Feudalism that would weaken the power of the Crown, by

(a) strictly limiting the power of the tenants-in-chief (*how?—were there any exceptions to this rule?—give the reasons for these exceptions*).

(b) making the sub-tenants swear direct allegiance to him rather than to the tenants-in-chief (*where was this oath given?*).

(c) keeping up the old English anti-feudal institutions—what were these? What official now becomes very important?

What was now the relative position of King, Barons, and People towards each other? Note the Baronial Revolt of 1074 (*who was Waltheof?*).

Section III.—The Church. What had been the attitude of the Anglo-Saxon Church towards (1) State, (2) Pope? Had this had any influence upon William's invasion? Policy of Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand) with regard to (a) purity of church discipline, (b) relation of Pope and kings—how far did William accept this Hildebrandine doctrine? The result on:—

(a) The reorganisation of the English Church. Lanfranc. Change in the Law Courts.

(b) The relations of the English Church with Rome. Note, however, the Canons of Royal Supremacy. By whom at this period were the English archbishops chosen?

[Notes]

Begin note on the Crusades.

The Charter of Henry I is given by Kendall (p. 49), Lee (p. 125), and Colby (p. 46).

The important work of Henry I in government has to be inferred from three official records, which fortunately survive. The chroniclers of his time do not seem to have appreciated the really important facts of his reign, and fill their pages with details of the religious quarrel. These three records are:—

A Writ of 1109 which throws light on the system of Local Government at this time.

Another Writ of the same date, which gives facts with regard to the system of Itinerant Justices.

The 'Pipe Roll' of 1130, which gives details of the financial work of the Exchequer.

It is probable that much of the credit for advanced methods of government which used to be given to Henry II must be transferred to his grandfather.

Question (advanced). The Sources of the Income of the Norman and Angevin kings, and the method of its collection.

WILLIAM II, 1087—1100

The Question of Succession—was William or Robert more fitted to be King of England?—which would the Barons have preferred? William's one virtue.

His Treatment of the Barons—The Feudal 'System' now thoroughly introduced for the King's benefit. The Feudal Dues (*enumerate*), and William's exploitation of them. Who was responsible for this policy?

His Treatment of the Church—as a Feudal Tenant (*explain*)—was he justified?—how could the system of Reliefs and Wardships be made to apply to the Church? Anselm (*contrast with Lanfranc*).

Extra Points: Wales and the Lords Marchers—Cumberland, and the relations between England and Scotland—The First Crusade, its cause and results.

HENRY I, 1100—35.—SYSTEM

What was now the rule of succession to the throne? How did Henry (*a*) gain election, (*b*) secure his position? His promises to (*a*) Church, (*b*) Barons, (*c*) People (*what is meant by 'the laws of Edward the Confessor'?*).

Policy of William I resumed—the effect of this upon the Barons.

Relations with Robert—why did Henry eventually invade Normandy?—what troops did he use on the occasion of his victory? Was the renewed connexion with Normandy a good thing for England or not?

Henry's System of Government :—

1. **Central.** Introduction of Professional ministers to help the King—what advance in Central Government since Saxon times does this prove?—from what sources did Henry get these ministers?—what was the result on the Feudal Baronage? The Curia Regis and its duties. The Organisation of Finance.

2. **Local.** What important Saxon institutions were revived by Henry? What means did he invent for controlling these institutions himself?—what was his main object in this?

[Notes]

The English compromise was imitated sixteen years later by the leaders in the Continental quarrel between Popes and Emperors, in the 'Concordat of Worms.'

Essay. How far the quality of kindness and sympathy is fatal to the rise of a great commander or ruler.

It is noticeable, in the light of future events, that the baronial houses of Bruce and Balliol both fought on the English side at Northallerton.

The passage of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle which describes the miseries of Stephen's reign is given by Colby (p. 52). The Chronicle ends in this reign.

The Crown and the Church. What new doctrine had Anselm learnt on the Continent?—compare the rival claims of Kings and Pope on this question—why was it so important?—which was in the right?—Does Henry or Anselm appear in the better light in this controversy? The Compromise and its terms—did the Crown lose anything? Contrast the history of the same quarrel on the Continent.

Extra Points: Wales and Cumberland (*why had these not yet been conquered?*). The Cistercian Monks and their influence upon the power of the Pope in England (*revise history of the Monks in England*).

The White Ship, and the question of succession—were the Barons justified, later, in breaking their oath to Matilda?

STEPHEN, 1135—54.—FEUDALISM UNCONTROLLED

Stephen's descent—why was he elected by the Barons?

Divisions of the Reign:—

1135—8. Stephen's weaknesses being found out by the Barons.

1138. Attempts in Matilda's favour first made. What was the relationship between Matilda and her two chief supporters? Stephen's success in the South—the victory in the North—who was responsible for the latter?

1139—41. Stephen's reverses—(*why?*).

1141—2. Matilda's reverses—(*why?*).

1142—53. Feudal Anarchy—was there any longer a real civil war?—where was Matilda? What was meanwhile going on in Normandy? (*sketch-map of Normandy, Maine, and Anjou.*) What brought this period to a close in England?—which party forced the Peace of Wallingford on Stephen?—its terms.

The Church in the Reign of Stephen—great advance of Hildebrandine doctrines—(*why?*) The new position of the Church Courts (what had been the rule with regard to these in the reign of William I?). How far had the general work of William I and Henry I now been undone?

[Notes]

The Angevin Kings. Beware of regarding these as merely another line of Norman kings. The Normans and the Angevins were hereditary enemies, always fighting for the inter-lying territory of Maine. Henry II therefore begins a foreign dynasty, which the old feudal baronage regarded with distaste.

Essay. The circumstances under which a foreign conquest or a foreign dynasty may be of advantage to a country.

A good sketch of Henry's administrative reforms is to be found in Fletcher (Vol. I, pp. 142-8).

For the development of Official Administration from the time of Henry II to to-day, see Appendix II.

THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET. HENRY II, 1154—89.—LAW AND ORDER

Section I.—Summary of the steps by which Henry controlled Feudalism.

1. Immediate restoration of order (how?).
 2. Blow to Feudalism on its military side by
 - (a) Extension of Scutage. How was the 'Feudal Array' called out?
 - (b) Organisation of the national Fyrd. The Assize of Arms, 1181.
 3. Blow to Feudalism on its administrative side, by the revival and extension of Henry I's system of Central Government (see Section II, 1 and 2).
 4. Blow to Feudalism on its jurisdictional side, by the revival of Henry I's system of Local Government, and the extension of Royal Justice through the King's Justices and Sheriffs (see Section II, 3).
- Note counter-step of Barons, and the Inquest of Sheriffs in 1170; also the great Baronial Revolt of 1173, and the method of its suppression in England.

Section II.—Henry's System of Government. Henry I's work continued.

1. **Central.** The Curia Regis—its threefold work—its chief officers (*make table showing this*). The Ministerial Baronage, and its effect on the position of the Feudal Baronage.

2. **The Link between Central and Local** (*it was from the want of this that the old Saxon kingship had come to grief*)—how was this provided?

3. **Local**—(a) **Finance** (*Revise financial work of Henry I in this matter*). (b) **Justice** :—

[It must be understood that in Henry II's time there were two types of local courts of justice in England :—

(a) The **County Courts** (shire-moots), and non-manorialised Hundred Courts, in which the King's Justice was supreme, and the fines went to the King through the Sheriff.

(b) The **Manorial Courts**—i.e. all local courts that were on a lord's manor, and had therefore become feudalised. In these, the Lord of the Manor was supreme, and received the fines.

[Notes]

Note. The chief importance of this innovation of the Jury (or Representative) System lies not in its legal aspect, but in the fact that it is a great step towards the formation of the House of Commons.

Begin a note on the Development of the idea of Representation in England.

Later developments in the use of Juries during the next two centuries are :—

1. When enough men knowing the facts could not be obtained, it became necessary for the jury to examine witnesses before going to court.
2. These witnesses began to be summoned to the court itself.
3. The jury changed its task, and pronounced verdict as to the truth of the evidence thus offered. [At this point the Professional Barrister came into existence.]

The Constitutions of Clarendon are given in full by Lee (p. 133); they are worth analysis, as they cover the whole field of controversy between Church and State.

Stubbs' *Early Plantagenets* (Longmans' Epochs of Modern History), Chap. IV, should be read for the character and principles of Becket. Read also Tennyson's *Becket*.

Henry's policy was to weaken the Manorial Courts by extending and improving the Royal Justice locally, and by encouraging appeals to his central court of justice.]

Improvement of Procedure in the County Courts:—

(a) **Civil Cases** (i.e. chiefly on questions of land-ownership). The '**Jury of Recognition**' (established by 'Grand Assize' early in reign)—*what does 'recognition' literally mean?*—the composition and work of this jury.

(b) **Criminal Cases.** The '**Jury of Presentment**' (established by Assize of Clarendon, 1166)—its composition and work.

[The actual trial was still conducted on the old lines (*specify*) till 1215—then a Jury of Recognition was introduced into criminal cases as well. Is this custom still continued?]

Section III.—Becket, and the Clergy Courts. What alteration had taken place in the position of the Church since Henry I's time?—had any similar change taken place on the Continent? How did the Church interfere with Henry's plans for good government? Becket—his origin and rise—what secular office did he hold?—note the three phases through which he passed—did his character ever change suddenly?—if not, what was it that altered his conduct? What might the quarrel between King and Church have broken out about, besides the Church Court question?—what was the objection to the Church Courts? The Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164—did these deal with law courts only?—do they remind you of any previous legislation of former kings? Becket's attitude, and causes of his exile. (*Note that his absence lasted for six years*)—his conduct on his return—what was his probable purpose? The effect of his 'martyrdom' upon the position of the Church in England. The subsequent history of the Clergy Courts.

Section IV.—(a) Scotland. William the Lion joins the Great Rebellion of 1173. Captured by ministerial barons at Alnwick. The treaty of Falaise (*had the Kings of Scotland never done homage to England before?*—*if so, what was the difference on this occasion?*).

(b) **Ireland.** The venture of Strongbow—attitude of Henry—how far was Ireland added to the English crown? The subsequent history of the Norman settlers (*what modern Irish names show Norman descent?*).

Section V.—Henry's Continental Difficulties. His Continental possessions (*map*) and the source of his claim to the various

[Notes]

The character of Henry II as drawn by Peter of Blois, one of his secretaries, is given by Kendall (p. 56).

The fact that Richard was an absentee king is of importance, as Henry II's 'bureaucratic' system ran by itself pretty well during his absence. This taught the ministerial barons that they were not altogether dependent on the king, and was a step towards Magna Carta.

Essay. The debt of modern civilisation to the Saracens. (*What Arabic words are now in the English language?*)

Read Scott's *Ivanhoe* and *Talisman* (but try to observe anachronisms, and criticise the historical inaccuracies with regard to the personality of Richard I).

Map of English dominions remaining in France after John's first French war.

groups. His sons, and Henry's plans for their future. The Great League of 1173, and its members.

1179. Philip Augustus King of France—his objects—what was the position of a King of 'France' in those days?

1183. Second revolt and death of Young Henry.

1188. Rebellion of Richard and John—defeat and death of Henry.

RICHARD I, 1189–99.—AN ABSENTEE KING

His training and character. Was he an Englishman? The Third Crusade—its cause and leaders.

Richard in England—how long?—sacrifice of principles of Henry II—how?

[Richard's adventures—Sicily—Cyprus—Acre (quarrels). Arsuf, Ascalon, and Joppa. Who was the real hero of the Crusade? The reason and manner of Richard's return. Why was the Emperor his enemy?]

England during his Absence. Richard had taken away the two men who could have governed England—who were these? What other mistake did he make? The new Justiciar—his failure (*why?*). Rule of Geoffrey of Coutances—what new danger had he to face? Effect of news of Richard's captivity—situation saved by return of whom? Ransom of Richard.

Richard's second visit to England—how long? Leaves again—why? This time, the right men left in charge. What important work did they do?

During this reign England was really without a king—why did not the disorders of Stephen's reign repeat themselves?

JOHN, 1189–1216.—TYRANNY

Was John the real heir—did all the Angevin dominions accept him?

First War with France, 1202–6. The policy of Philip Augustus towards House of Anjou (*revise*). The ostensible and the real causes of the war. What losses did England sustain, and what was (1) the reason, (2) the result?

[Notes]

For a good account of the personality of Innocent III and of the effect of the Interdict, read Goldwin Smith (Vol. I, pp. 122-6).

Roger of Wendover, a monk of St. Albans, and a chronicler, thus describes the effect of the Interdict: '*Therefore all church services ceased to be performed in England; with the exception only of confession and the viaticum in cases of extremity, and the baptism of children; the bodies of the dead, too, were carried out of cities and towns, and buried in roads and ditches without prayers or the attendance of priests.*'¹

The words of John's politic 'surrender' were: '*We, unmoved thereto by force or fear, but of our own free will and the advice of our barons, offer and freely surrender to God, to his holy apostles Peter and Paul, to the Holy Roman Church our mother, and to our lord the Pope Innocent and his successors, all our realm of England and of Ireland, with all its rights and appurtenances, receiving it back and holding it as feudal tenant*' (then follows the oath of allegiance).²

On Magna Carta, Fletcher (Vol. I, pp. 182-6) should be read.

Translate the following clauses from Magna Carta:—

1. *Ut ecclesia Anglicana libera sit.* (Was this a good clause or a bad one?)
2. *Liber homo non amercietur pro parvo delicto, nisi secundum modum delicti; et pro magno delicto amercietur secundum magnitudinem delicti, salvo contenemento suo.*
3. *Nullus liber homo capiatur vel imprisonetur, aut dissaisiatur aut utlagetur, aut exuletur . . . nec super eum ibimus . . . nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum, vel per legem terræ.* (What exactly is meant by each of these last two phrases?)
4. *Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus aut differemus, rectum aut iusticiam.*
5. *Nos non faciemus iusticianos . . . vel vicecomites . . . nisi de talibus qui sciunt legem regni et eam bene velint observare.*
6. *Nullum auxilium ponatur in regno nostro nisi per commune consilium regni nostri.*

Essay (revision). The importance of Magna Carta in later English history; how does it exemplify the English political character?

Question. Account for the different parts played by the barons in the reigns of Stephen and of John.

Sources. The monastic records continue, the most important being those kept up by monks at St. Albans.

¹ Translated from Latin by J. A. Giles.

² Translated from original Latin in Stubbs' *Select Charters*.

Quarrel with Church, 1205-13—its cause. What, so far, had been the custom with regard to nomination of Archbishops of Canterbury? What great Pope was now in office? Which was the stronger weapon of the Pope, an Interdict or an Excommunication? How was it that John's subjects did not obey the Pope? The Pope's last move, a 'Holy War'—John's real motive in giving way. Watch for the results of this 'surrender' in this reign and the next.

Second War with France, 1213-14. Why did this take place now that John had made his peace with Rome? What troops were engaged at Bouvines? Where was John at the time?

Rising of Barons. Their reasons for dislike of John. Why had they not risen before? Did any not desert John—if so, why? **Magna Carta**—events leading up to it, and its principal clauses. Was this the first English 'charter'? **Magna Carta summarises the Legal System of Henry II, and lays down the principle that the King himself must obey the National Law.** What kind of baron would be likely to make such clauses as these? Were the People mentioned in Magna Carta? What change had now taken place in the relative attitudes to each other of King, Barons, People? (*revise this from William I onwards*). How do the events of the last two reigns show the dangers of a Strong Monarchy?

The Events after Magna Carta—which side was getting the better of the struggle? The two leaders of John's party, and their views. The effect of the death of John upon the two parties of English barons. What had been John's strongest support in the last two years?

HENRY III, 1216-72

[The central theme of the years 1066-1216 has been the **Growth of the Royal Justice and Administration**. The central theme for the next two hundred years is the **Growth of Parliament**. What germs of Parliament existed already?]

Section I.—Ejection of Louis. What English leaders?—what battles?

Section II. 1216-32—The Regencies (*specify*). Continual interference of Pope (*what justification?*).

[Notes]

Extract from Translation from Latin of Roger of Wendover (a St. Albans Chronicler): '*In the year of our Lord 1233, Henry . . . it is said, on the advice of Peter [des Roches] bishop of Winchester, dismissed all his English-born ministers from their offices and put Poitevin foreigners in their place. . . . All his councillors, bishops and earls alike, he dismissed in a hurry, no longer trusting to any save the bishop we have mentioned and his son Peter of Rivaux, so much so that, after driving out the keepers of his castles throughout England, the king entrusted them all to the charge of this same Peter. . . . And he invited over Poitevins and Bretons from over-sea: 2000 of them came horsed and armed, . . . whom he kept in his service, giving them the castles of the realm to garrison, and they oppressed native-born Englishmen, nobles too, calling them traitors and actually accusing them at court of treason.*'¹ The whole is given in Frazer's book (p. 43).

The description of this period of Henry's misrule, written by Mathew Paris (another chronicler from St. Albans), may be found in Colby (p. 79), and at fuller length in Frazer (*passim*).

Make 'Line of Time' of S. de Montfort.

A favourable picture of Montfort is given by another chronicler from St. Albans—it is to be found in Colby (p. 83).

An argument against de Montfort is suggested by the attitude of Edward in 1259; see Frazer (p. 135) for the original authority.

Not the least important thing that de Montfort did was the checking of the Papal exactions—in this he was followed by Edward I.

Question. Arrange in two columns the facts for and against de Montfort, and with this material write an Essay discussing the question whether he was a patriotic statesman or purely a man of personal ambition for power.

The character of Henry III develops—what was his line of policy ?

End of 'Justiciarship' proper (who was the last Justiciar—what became of the office ?), and clearance of all 'Ministerials.'

Section III. 1232-58 (notice the length of this)—**Henry's own Misgovernment.**

For first two years under influence of Peter des Roches—who was he, and what became of him ?

Henry's rule evil owing to (1) **Favourites**—two batches—where from ?—had Henry any special reason for preferring foreigners to Englishmen ? (2) **Extravagance**—again in two ways—(a) Futile war (*where ?*) ; (b) Subservience to Pope. For what special object did Pope at this moment want money ?—what were Provisors ?—did no Churchman protest against the robberies ?—who was now Archbishop of Canterbury ? What was Henry's crowning act of extravagance ? (*What struggle was going on on the Continent at this time ?*)

Why did Barons allow this bad government to go on for so long ?

Section IV. 1258-65—Simon de Montfort. Where did he come from ?—his previous career. Watch for facts to throw light on his character. Influence first felt at **Parliament of Oxford in 1258**—what was here arranged ?

The events of the next six years—is there any change in Montfort's position ?—Edward now becomes important—which side did he take ?

'Barons' War' breaks out 1264—what led up to it ? Are the contending sides the same as in 1258 ?—does this help us to understand Montfort ? The first battle, and its results.

1265. Montfort supreme—who supported him, and who opposed ? His '**Parliament**'—why is it important ?—why is it *not* considered so important as it used to be considered ?

Causes which led to the second battle—its results, and last stage of War.

Why, do you think, had Montfort failed ?

Section V.—For last six years, country settles down in quiet (*why ?*).

Note also three points of great importance at this period :—

I. The **Coming of the Friars**. The difference between a Monk and a Friar. What kinds of Monks were there, and when

[Notes]

For the growth of the Towns, and their Gilds, see Green's Short History (pp. 194-201). For the Universities, see Green (pp. 132-5).

The period of Henry III, dull politically until towards the end, was really a time of great intellectual activity both in Europe and England. The 'Dark Ages' had come to an end. Read Goldwin Smith (Vol. I, pp. 145-8).

Essay. The effect of the Crusades upon (1) General knowledge, (2) Feudalism and Chivalry, (3) the growth of Trade and the Towns, (4) the Papacy.

For the character and work of Edward I, read the whole of Goldwin Smith's account of his reign. He is, however, somewhat biassed with regard to Scotch affairs.

Make Sketch-map of Wales, showing the Marcher territory and the shires into which Wales proper was divided by Edward; also the chief roads and castles by which he secured the country.

Extract from Submission of Claimants: '*Whereas we believe that we have a right to the kingdom of Scotland, and intend to declare, challenge, and aver the same before him who has most power, jurisdiction, and reason to try it; and the noble prince Edward, by grace of God King of England, having informed us with good and sufficient reasons that to him belongs the sovereign lordship of the land; we therefore promise that we will maintain his decision, and that he shall enjoy the realm to whom it shall be adjudged before him*' (Frazer, p. 186).¹

In the Map at the end of the book contrast the course of the 600-ft. contour line in Scotland and in Wales. Is any light thus thrown on the reason why Edward succeeded in Wales and failed in Scotland?

Question. Contrast the attitude of the local Norman barons (a) in the Welsh War, (b) in the Scotch War.

A translation of the forms of summons to this Parliament by Edward is given by Colby (p. 89) and Lee (pp. 181-3). Note especially the phrase which in the original Latin runs '*Quod omnes tangit, ab omnibus approbatur.*'

¹ Translated from French of Rymer's *Foedera* by N. L. Frazer.

had they come into England? What kinds of Friars were there, and who started the movement?

II. The **Growth of the Towns**. The Merchant Gilds and (later) the Craft Gilds. Revise their origins. The effect of the Manorial System on Towns. How did they free themselves? How were towns governed, locally?

III. The **Rise of the Universities**.

EDWARD I, 1272—1307.—UNION

Where was he on accession? Note his treaty with Flanders—what was the trade? What distinguished Edward from all previous kings? What was his great object?

Section I.—Geographical Union.

(a) His success—**Wales** (*What had been effect of Barons' Wars on position of Wales?*). First Welsh War, 1276; Second, 1282. Contrast these. Was the settlement complete? How was the conquest secured for the future?

(b) His failure—**Scotland** (*Recall the previous history of 'Scotland' and its relationship to England since the time of Canute. How far had the Norman Conquest affected Scotland?*).

The question of succession (*note, quite late in reign—not till 1292*)—why should Scotch appeal to Edward?—were Balliol and Bruce Scotchmen? Who actually chose Balliol? (Edward only 'gave seizin.') Edward's enforcement of suzerainty—was this justified? Balliol's character and behaviour—events leading to first battle, 1296. Edward's next step—was it justified? What was the 'Ragman Roll'?—Rise of Wallace—his position and character. His victory and defeat. Edward's tactics at latter.

The rule of the Commissioners (younger Bruce one)—rebellion of Bruce (*not till 1306*)—criticise his action. Was he successful or not?

Was Scotland's success a curse or a blessing to her? What was the nature of the government of Scotland for the next three hundred years?

Section II.—Political and Constitutional Union.

What means for collection of taxation existed? What new source of taxation had recently become important? Inconvenience of old machinery—Edward gradually begins to amalgamate the old methods.

[Notes]

Complete the note on the growth and development of the custom of Representation in England with regard to (a) Justice, (b) Assessment of Taxation. What happened to the County Courts after 1295 ?

Begin note on the 'Growth of the Powers of the House of Commons,' arranged in three columns, headed (a) Taxation, (b) Legislation, (c) Administration.

Extracts from Translation (from original Norman-French) of most important clauses of Confirmation of the Charters: '*And for as much as divers people of our realm are in fear that the aids and tasks which they have given to us towards our wars and other business . . . might turn to a bondage to themselves and their heirs, because they might be at another time found in the rolls, . . . we have granted for us and our heirs that we shall not draw such aids, tasks, nor prises into a custom. . . . Moreover we have granted for us and our heirs . . . that for no business from henceforth will we take such manner of aids, tasks, nor prises, but by the common consent of the realm, and for the common profit thereof, saving the ancient aids and prises due and accustomed. . . . And for as much as the more part of the commonalty of the realm find themselves sore grieved with the maletolte of wools, . . . we, at their request, have clearly released it, and have granted for us and our heirs that we will not take such thing or any other without their common assent and goodwill, saving to us and our heirs the custom of wools, skins and leather granted us before by the commonalty.*'¹

Extract from unauthorised draft (in Latin) of Confirmatio Cartarum, called 'De Tallagio non Concedendo' (this was later treated as a real statute by Stuart parliaments): '*No tallage or aid shall for the future be levied or imposed on our kingdom by us or our heirs, without the will and common consent of the prelates, earls, barons, knights, burgesses and other free men in our kingdom.*'

What is the important difference between these versions ?

Both versions of the Charter are given in full by Lee (pp. 184, 186) and Frazer (pp. 205, 208).

Revision Question. The history of the Shire-courts, Hundred-courts, and Local Government generally, after the formation of the Central Parliament.

Edward I's work with regard to the Army is of great importance. Among other things, he introduced the use of the long bow, to which we owed our later victories in Scotland and France. A note on the development of the English Army, its constitution, weapons and tactics, might here be started, tracing the influence of both Norman and English elements.

Questions :

1. Show how the judicial and administrative reforms begun by Henry II were completed by Edward I.
2. Exemplify the attitude of Edward I towards the Church.

¹ Translated from *Statutes of the Realm* by E. Taylor.

Steps shown (1) in 1283, 1290; (2) 1283. Final step, **1295, First and Model Parliament**—who attended this? What are the Three ‘Estates of the Realm’? For what purpose was this Parliament called together? The three spheres of Government are Taxation, Legislation, Administration. Watch for development along these three lines in coming **Growth of Parliament**.

First advance made after two years—the ‘**Confirmation of the Charters**,’ 1297—what was this exactly? (*contrast it with the Taxation Clause in Magna Carta*)—what events led up to it? (note Edward’s attitude to Pope, and the Bull ‘*Clericis Laicos*.’)

Section III.—Edward’s National and Anti-feudal Legislation.

Edward, above all things, was a great law-maker, and would have been a still greater one if his work had not been hampered by wars, as is shown below—

I. 1275. First Statute of Westminster. [*Work interrupted by First Welsh War.*]

II. 1278. ‘Quo Warranto’ and Statute of Gloucester—*manorial courts limited*. 1279. Statute of Mortmain—*anti-clerical* (what feudal tax did property belonging to a corporation escape?). [*Work interrupted by Second Welsh War.*]

III. 1285. ‘Circumspecte Agatis’ — *church courts limited*. 1285. Second Statute of Westminster ‘*de donis conditionalibus*’—1285. Statute of Winchester (1) establishes National Army by fusion of Fyrd and Feudal Array; (2) improves Police System. [*Work interrupted by troubles in France; Edward absent from England.*]

IV. 1290. Quia Emptores—*anti-feudal*. [*Work finally checked by troubles in Scotland and in France, where Gascony was being attacked by the French King.*]

EDWARD II, 1307—27

[The reign of Edward I is the high-water mark of English mediæval kingship: from this point onwards both kingship and baronage deteriorate. Edward I had found it impossible, at any time of his reign, to procure capable and honest officials—the great feature of the reign of Edward II is the attempt of the Baronage to overrule the Crown. This tendency affects the history of the next two hundred years, during which the following facts must be kept in view:—

[Notes]

Revision Essay. The causes which tend to the formation of contending political parties.

Question. Compare the Baronial action in 1311 with that in 1215 and 1258.

From Decree of Parliament of 1322: '*That matters . . . for the estate of the king . . . the realm and the people, shall be treated, accorded and established in parliaments by our lord the king, and by consent of the prelates, earls and barons, and the commonalty of the realm. . . .*'

Throughout reign watch for facts that illustrate the character of Edward III. Mr. Freeman says: '*In Edward himself, when we come fairly to examine him, there is not very much to admire; and as to his son, the provoking thing is that people admire him for the wrong things.*' See if you can justify both these criticisms. (Edward III's commercial policy must not be overlooked.)

(a) That the barons, in their efforts to turn the government to their own purposes, tried to secure places in the 'Concilium Ordinarium' (see Appendix II), whenever the king was not strong enough to wield full control himself.

(b) That, as it was impossible for all to secure places, they divided into two parties, one taking as its leader some near relation of the king, and trying to limit the powers of the king, the other seeking the favour of the king. This sometimes resulted in Civil War, and led ultimately to the Wars of the Roses.

(c) That, whenever the king was strong, he checked these party wranglings, or diverted the attention of the barons by a foreign war.]

The Sections of the Reign :—

I. **The Rule of the King, 1307–10.** Gaveston and the revolt of the barons. First political execution in English history (*an evil omen—the first bloodshed of the coming Civil Wars*). Note the leader of the barons. The Ordinances (i.e. decrees of the 'Concilium Ordinarium').

II. **The Rule of the Lords Ordainers, 1311–22.** No better than that of the king.

[Meanwhile developments in Scotland—what enemies had Bruce quelled, besides English?—what was the immediate object of Bannockburn?—was Edward or the Ordainers responsible for the defeat?—tactics of both sides—effect of the battle, both in Scotland and in England.]

Lords Ordainers quarrel amongst themselves—revival of the power of the king—the Despensers (*contrast these with Gaveston*)—events leading to Boroughbridge (*the first battle of the civil wars*).

III. **Rule of the Despensers, 1322–7.** The Parliament of 1322 and its importance. Nature of the Despensers' rule.

The abrupt end of the reign—who was Mortimer?

EDWARD III, 1327–77

Mortimer and Isabella rule for two years—then got rid of—how? Reign falls into clear sections :—

Section I.—Scotland. This again shows three divisions—

(1) 1327–8 (during rule of Isabella). What had Robert Bruce

[Notes]

Special Essay (*advanced*). The development of English trade in the fourteenth century—the economic policy of Edward III.

The passage in Froissart which gives Edward's reasons for claiming the throne of France is given by Frazer (Pt. I, p. 43).

Begin here note on 'Naval Tactics in ancient and modern times.'

Contrast the conduct of a mediæval war with that of a modern one (the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 was over in seven weeks).

Conan Doyle's *Sir Nigel* and *White Company* give a good idea of the nature of the English leaders and rank and file, and the spirit that inspired each.

been doing since Bannockburn, and what was he doing now? The characteristics of the campaign, and its important result.

(2) **1332—Outbreak of War with France.** Result of death of Robert Bruce—success and ejection of Baliol (*Edward's attitude to this struggle throws light on his character*)—Edward now sends open help—on what plea? Edward's great success—why was Berwick so important? (*see contour map*). Who now was King of Scotland? Events succeeding cause alliance between Scotland and France—how long did this alliance last, and what brought it to an end?

Edward drops Scotch War and begins to fight France, 1338—why did he prefer invading France to invading Scotland?

(3) **During the French War.** What policy did the Scotch follow?—give the best known instance. Into what condition did Scotland now fall?

Section II.—France. The causes of the Hundred Years' War:—

(1) The natural policy of the French kings to unite all France under their rule. What was the condition of the French 'kingdom' at this time? What provinces did England still possess, and how long had it had them? What trade existed between it and them?

(2) The alliance made by France with Scotland. How long did this continue, and what ultimately brought it to an end?

(3) The prevalent spirit of 'False Chivalry.' What was this, and how did it affect the spirit of the war?

(4) The alliance made by England with the Flemish burghers against their count, who was helped by France. Why was the friendship of the Flemish towns so important to England?

The Flemish refused to make alliance unless Edward posed as King of France. Why was Edward's claim absurd?

The War. Phase 1. 1338–40. In Netherlands—what success (1) on land, (2) on sea? How were sea-fights managed in these days?

Five years' desultory fighting—chiefly in Brittany.

Phase 2. 1346–8. The Crécy campaign. Was it intended? Draw sketch-plan (*a*) of Edward's route. (*b*) the battle. Why did the English win?—to find the answer compare (1) general composition, (2) the infantry, (3) the weapons, (4) the leaders,

[Notes]

Continue notes on

1. The History of the Creation of the English Army.
2. Military Tactics in English History.

Begin note on the Influence of Sea-power in determining the result of Land Campaigns.

A contemporary account of John of Gaunt's disastrous march in 1373 is given in Frazer (Pt. II, p. 19).

Revision Question. Give other instances in which the result of foreign wars has been an advance of Popular or Parliamentary power at the expense of the Government. What is meant by the phrase: 'that the king should live of his own'? What would have been the result if this had been possible?

For the Commons and its development under Edward III, read Fletcher (Vol. I, pp. 279-83).

By this time the Commons had begun to sit apart from the Lords. With which did the Knights of the Shire sit? and what difference did this make to the position and influence of the House of Commons? (contrast the fate of the Tiers Etat in France).

(5) the tactics, of the two armies. (*Revise the history of the making of the English army. Where had it learnt its tactics?*)

Siege of Calais and its incidents. What is meant by a 'staple town'?

All regular land warfare now checked for nearly ten years—why? Only one big event—the naval victory of Les Espagnols-sur-Mer, 1350. What was the effect of this?

Phase 3. 1355–61. The Black Prince in Aquitaine. The Poitiers campaign of 1356—treat in same way as Crécy—note the differences between the two battles.

The Peace of Bretigni does *not* follow immediately—what was it that made France at last yield? Do the Bretigni terms throw any light on the real causes of the war?

1362–70. Black Prince as Duke of Aquitaine. How did the English soldiers employ themselves during the peace?

The Spanish Campaign of 1367—its cause—course (what troops fought at Navarette (Najera), and who were their leaders? Note especially the French leader)—effects.

Phase 4. 1370 onwards. The last of the Black Prince—what reproach sullies his name?

The naval disaster of 1372—what was its effect?

The land disaster of 1373—who was now the English leader? How was it that the French were no longer defeated in battle? What remained to England at the end of the reign? Did the war then altogether stop?

Section III.—Growth of the Powers of the House of Commons.

This is the direct result of the War-expenses—why should the one entail the other?

Classify advances, under three heads:—

(1) **Taxation.** Complete control of Direct Taxation. 'Appropriation of Supplies' (does Edward's behaviour in this matter throw any light on his character?). Regulation of Import Duties.

(2) **Legislation.** The change from Petition to Statute.

(3) **Administration.** A new power—when was it gained? Who managed the Government of England at the end of the reign?—who opposed him?

What method did the Commons contrive for checking misgovernment?—was it the best possible?

[Notes]

From Chaucer's Prologue (somewhat modernised):

(a) Description of a Monk:

'Full many a dainty horse had he
in stable
And when he rode, men mighte his
bridle heare [cleare
Jingling in a whistling wind as
And eke as loude as doth the chapel
belle.

Why shoulde he studye, and make
himselven wood (=mad)
Upon a book in cloister always to
pore
Or swynke (=work) with his
handes, and labour
As Austyn bid? How shall the
world be served?
Let Austyn have his swynk to him
reserved.

He was a lord full fat and in good
point.

Now certainly he was a fair
prelate.'

(b) Description of a Friar:

'A Friar there was, a wanton and
a merye.

He knew the tavernes well in every
toun
And every hosteler and tappester
Better than a lazar or a beggester,
For unto such a worthy man as he,
Accorded not, as by his faculty,
To have with suche lazars acquaint-
ance.

It is not honest, it may not avaunce
For to dealen with no such poraille
But all with riche and sellers of
vitaille.'

(c) Description of a seller of

Pardons:

'A vernicle hadde he sowed upon his
cappe, [la ppe
His wallet lay before him in his

Brimful of pardons come from
Rome all hot.

He said he had a gobbet of the sail
That saint Peter hadde, when that
he went

Upon the sea, till Jesu Christ him
hente (=caught).

He hadde a cross of iron full of
stones, [bones.

And in a glass he hadde pigges
But with these reliques, when that
he found

A poore parson living uppon lond;
Upon a day he got him more moneye
Than that the parson got in monthes
tweye. [japes

And thus with feyned flattery and
He made the parson and the people
his apes.'

(d) Description of an honest Clergy-
man:

'A good man was there of religion,
And was a poore Parson of a toun,
But riche he was of holy thought
and work.

He also was a learned man, a clerk
That Criste's gospel truly wolde
preche,
His parishens devoutly wolde he
teche.

Wide was his parish, and houses
far asunder,
But he lefte not for raine nor
thunder,
In sickness nor in mischief to visite
The farrest in his parish, much and
lite (=little).

He waited after no pompe and
reverence
Nor made him a spiced conscience,
But Criste's love, and his apostles
twelve,
He taughte, but first he followed it
himselve.'

What do the final 'e's' in these extracts represent?

Section IV.—Religion. Clearly distinguish two questions :—

(a) **The Attitude of England towards the Papacy** (*summarise this from Saxon times onwards*). Had anything on the Continent happened lately, likely to make England less disposed to obey the Pope ?

Legislation by Parliament in this reign, with regard to Pope.

(b) **The Attitude of the English Nation towards the English Church.** What was wrong with (1) **Higher Clergy** ; (2) **Lower Clergy** (*what three classes of these were there ?*). Whole question illustrated by life of Wiclif (*prepare Line of Time*)—how did he first come to the front in religious questions ?—why was he first supported, then deserted, by John of Gaunt ?—what practical work did he do, besides mere criticism ? Why was he not burnt ? Did his teaching have any effect after his death ?

Section V —The Growth of Modern English. What languages had been spoken in England since the Norman Conquest ? Which became the basis of Modern English ? What chiefly distinguishes Modern from Old English ? What is the origin of the present provincial dialects ?

Section VI (extending into early years of Richard II).—**The Decay of Villeinage.** Describe exactly the position of a villein—what is

[Notes]

For Wiclif, read Fletcher (Vol. I, pp. 300-4), Goldwin Smith (Vol. I, pp. 230-3). The bull of Pope Gregory XI against Wiclif is given by Lee (p. 211) and Colby (p. 103). Lee (p. 212) gives also Wiclif's reply to the Pope's attack. Frazer (Pt. II, p. 41) gives Wiclif's indictment of the Friars.

Colby (p. 87) gives a specimen of a document by which a villein was freed in Edward I's reign.

Extract from Statute of Labourers: *'That every man or woman of our realm of England, free or bond, able in body . . . not having of his own whereof he may live, nor land of his own about whose tillage he may occupy himself, not serving any other, if he be required to serve in suitable service, shall be bound to serve him which shall so require him, and take only the wages which were accustomed to be given in the twentieth year of our reign of England. Also all artificers and workmen shall not take for their labour and workmanship above the same that was wont to be paid to such persons the said twentieth year . . . and if any man take more, he shall be committed to the next gaol in manner as aforesaid.'*

If any workman or servant retained in any man's service do depart from the said service . . . before the term agreed, he shall have pain of imprisonment.

No one, moreover, shall pay or promise to pay to any one more wages, liveries, meed, or salary than was accustomed, as is before said.

*And if lords of towns or manors presume in any point to come against this present ordinance, then suit shall be made against them. . . .'*¹

Text of John Ball's Sermon to the Insurgents outside London:

*'When Adam dalf and Evè span,
Who was then the gentleman?'*

Froissart's account of the discontent of the peasantry is given by Colby, p. 106. For the causes which helped to break down villeinage, see Fletcher, Vol. I, pp. 226-9; for the effect of Black Death, pp. 265-8; for the ultimate outcome, pp. 373-4. Read also Green (pp. 244 seq.).

Question. Did freedom, as compared with villeinage, bring with it any disadvantages?

Sources. The records for the period from Richard II to the Tudors are meagre. The poorness of the chronicles reflects the decay of the Church in this period; the Record Office documents have not yet been thoroughly investigated.

For the ensuing century Shakespeare's Historical Plays form a wonderful National Epic, and, although deviating from strict history in some matters of fact, often show a most extraordinary insight into the motives and characters of the leading personages.

¹ From *Statutes of the Realm*. Quoted in full by Lee, p. 206

the difference between a villein and a slave? Recall Domesday Book—had anything been causing villeinage to break down since then?

What was the effect of the Black Death upon the villeins, and upon the attitude of landowners towards them? How did Parliament interfere?—was it possible to restore villeinage as it had existed before the change?—what later causes had contributed to make the villeins more independent?

Discontent culminates in next reign in **Peasant Revolt of 1381**. Who was really ruling England at that moment?—what was the money of the Poll-tax wanted for? How many counties revolted?—why did not the others do so? (*answer suggested by contour map.*) How many counties sent men to London? Their leaders.

Distinguish two interviews with king—one at Mile End, the other next day at Smithfield—compare these. Note behaviour of the boy-king. What was (1) the immediate, (2) the ultimate outcome of the whole movement?

RICHARD II, 1377–99

This reign falls into four clear sections:—

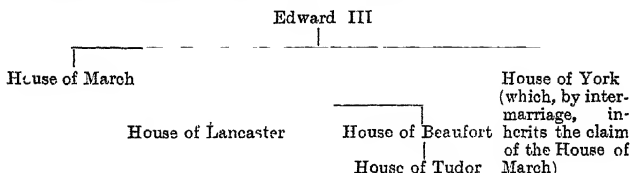
Section I. 1377–89. Influence of the King's Uncles. (This contains the Peasant Revolt.) John of Gaunt goes to Spain, 1386 (*why?*)—who takes his place? Richard attempts to free himself—with what success?—note the names of the Lords Appellant—why were they so called?

Period ended by a *coup d'état* on the part of the king.

Section II. 1389–97. The King's Good Government. House of Commons allowed full powers and privileges (*specifically*)—what happened to the Lords Appellant meanwhile? The return of Gaunt—the alteration in his behaviour.

[Notes]

The essential features of the genealogical table, which is the key to the dynastic complications which follow, are these :—



In 1407 two most important privileges were acquired by the Commons :—

- (a) That all Money Bills should originate in the House of Commons.
- (b) That the king should not interfere in Parliament until the question had been debated and settled.

Note in connexion with the House of Percy, the border warfare with Scotland.

Section III. 1397-9. The King's Revenge and Tyranny. Contrast the fates of the Lords Appellant—which two were left untouched?—how did the king make his power despotic?

Section IV. 1399. The dramatic close of the reign, and the events leading to it. Why did Richard so easily lose his throne?

What resemblances are there between the reigns of Richard II and Edward II?—contrast the characters of the two kings.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER

HENRY IV, 1399—1413

Beginning of the usurping House of Lancaster—who was the heir to the throne by birth?—upon what did Henry's claim depend? Begin a genealogical table of the descendants of Edward III. Notice that Edward III had married his sons to members of the Baronage, not to foreign princesses. This gives the Barons a strong interest in the quarrels of the Royal Family.

The importance of the reign lies in the fact that, owing to the insecurity of the Lancastrian claim, Henry IV attempted to stop the party quarrel among the nobility (*see reigns of Edward II and Richard II*) by making an alliance with the House of Commons, allowing it to control taxation (specify the various powers which it attained in this direction), acquire privileges of its own (specify again), and even to control administration (by what body of men was the administration directed?). There thus arises an apparent Constitutional Government—why was it only apparent, and not real?

The reign itself falls into two sections, 1408 being the dividing point.

1399-1408. Years of conspiracy and rebellion, the chief being:—

(a) Northumberland's rebellion—its real and its immediate causes. Shrewsbury—the ultimate fate of Northumberland.

(b) Owen Glyndwr's rebellion—was it justified?—the high-water mark of his success—who was responsible for the diminution of his power?—what was his ultimate fate?

1408-13. The Ascendancy of the Prince of Wales. Gather all the facts you can with regard to the doings of the future Henry V, and contrast them with the traditional account of his character.

[Notes]

See Fletcher (Vol. I, pp. 241-2).

The note on the Growth of Parliamentary Powers and Privileges may now be closed.

In this Line of Time, as usual, the intervals during which nothing important happened must not be disregarded.

Compare Henry V and Edward III with regard to their conduct of the French war.

Note also in this period the growing importance of foreign politics—what was now the condition of France?

Are there any signs in this reign that the influence of the Church is weakening?—was this weakening confined to England? The attitude of Parliament towards the Church. The growth of the Lollards, and the beginning of persecution.

HENRY V, 1413—1422.

His first acts—how far did he maintain his father's home policy? Continue notes for his character, especially (a) as a man of religion, (b) as a soldier. Why did he re-start the Hundred Years' War?—had he as good a claim to the French throne as Edward III's?

What sign is there at the beginning of the reign that the dynastic troubles were not yet over? Continue the genealogical table.

THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR

(Henry V till 1422; then Henry VI).

LINE OF TIME.

A.D.

1415— The invasion. Plan (*cf. with Crécy campaign*), Agincourt (*cf. with Crécy*).

- 17— Invasion of Normandy.
- 18— Siege of Rouen.
- 19— Assassination of Burgundy—its effect.
- 1420— Treaty of Troyes—*cf. with Brétigny*. Was the treaty a
[real one?
- 21— Beaugé.
- 22— Henry's place taken by Bedford. (*Map showing*
[*English possessions and allies.*])
- 23— Crévant—its effect.
- 24— Verneuil—its effect.

[Notes]

Make sketch-maps of France to illustrate these campaigns, showing (1) the position in 1428 ; (2) the gradual loss of the English possessions.

Estimate the real importance of Jeanne Darc. Is it true to say (1) that she was inspired ? (2) that she drove the English out of France ?

A.D.
1425—|

All North of Loire reduced.

- 28—| Siege of Orleans begins—what was strategical impor-
[tance of Orleans ?
29—| Appearance of Jeanne Darc—what feeling in France did
[she personify ?
1430— Jeanne Darc's successes. Where is Reims ?
31— Jeanne Darc burnt—who was responsible ?
(31-5) Alliance with Burgundy begins to weaken—why ?

1435 Congress of Arras—its result. Death of Bedford.

36 Paris lost.

English begin to lose ground slowly—*why* ? (How was
it that the French did not drive them out more
quickly ?)

1440—| Somerset in command. Peace party grows at home.

[Notes]

Question. Enumerate the difficulties that English generals had to deal with in maintaining their hold upon France. Give parallels from other parts of English history.

The effect of the Hundred Years' War upon France is even more important than its effect on England. To eject the English, the French had to forget their local differences and unite as one nation (*what had been the political state of France till now?*). Thus a national professional army was formed under the king, who used it, after peace came, to strengthen the monarchy and subject outlying territories to his power. This was the work of Louis XI (1461-83), one of the creators of modern France.

Revise (by Line of Time) the battles and conspiracies which had been the forerunners of the Wars of the Roses. Read Fletcher (Vol. I, pp. 237-41).

A contemporary account of the character of Henry VI is given by Kendall (p. 114). See note under Stephen for one reason of his unfitness to be King of England in these times. Read Fletcher (Vol. I, pp. 327-31).

Question. What were the reasons that had caused the breakdown of the Lancastrian 'Constitutional Experiment'? Had the House of Commons at all changed its character since the time of Edward III? See Goldwin Smith (Vol. I, p. 278), and read Green's *Readings from English History*, Pt. I, pp. 114-21, for an account of an early election to Parliament.

The family connexions of Warwick are noticeable. A sketch-map of England, showing the principal manors of Warwick, will be of use in explaining the course of the Wars of the Roses.

Question. Contrast Wat Tyler's and Jack Cade's rebellions.

Colby (p. 117) gives what is practically a political manifesto by York, in declaring his opposition to the king's government in 1452. Durham's book gives several useful extracts from the Paston Letters and other sources showing the lawlessness of the times, and the intriguing of York's party. Kendall (p. 117) gives extracts from the Paston Letters which show that juries and elections to Parliament were being interfered with for party purposes.

A.D.

1445—Anjou and Maine restored—why?—who arranged this?

}	
}	Truce for four years.

49—Normandy lost.

1450—

51—Gascony and Guienne lost.

53—Castillon : death of Talbot.

(How long did English kings retain the title 'King of France'?)

THE WARS OF THE ROSES.

When had the feud between two parties of the nobility first begun?—in whose reign had it been suppressed?—why did it break out again in the time of Henry VI? Who were the first leaders of the rival parties?—who became the leaders about 1445? Which party was in power at the close of the Hundred Years' War?—which party did the king support, and what was its policy? Why was the coming struggle likely to be more bloody than the preceding ones? Who, exactly, were (1) Beaufort, (2) York, (3) Warwick?

A.D.

1450. France practically lost. Discontent with Government shown by (1) the fate of Suffolk—who was guilty? (2) Jack Cade's rebellion—its object and instigators.

1451. Nobles and troops return from France; York arrives from Ireland.

1453. Insanity of king and birth of Prince Edward—the effects of these.

1454. York Protector (who appointed him?)—Recovery of king—its result.

[Notes]

The 600-ft. contour map of England throws some light on the geographical separation of the two parties. For the causes which directed the cleavage see Bright (Vol. I, pp. 323-4), Fletcher (Vol. I, pp. 239 and 345).

To illustrate the campaigns, make four small outline maps of England, and mark marches and counter-marches (1) in 1455; (2) in 1459-60; (3) in 1461; (4) in 1470-1. Note throughout, the importance of London.

Question. Discuss the attitude taken by the middle classes towards the civil war. How far was the life of the nation affected by it?

Make Line of Time of the life of Warwick. Criticise the character drawn of him in Lytton's *Last of the Barons*.

For France v. Burgundy at this period, read Scott's *Quentin Durward*, and *Anne of Geierstein*.

A.D.

1455. Reason for St. Albans—its effect.
Hollow reconciliation for four years, ended by—
1459. Action of Margaret (*specify*). Reason for the Ludlow 'panic'—actions of Yorkist leaders.
1460. Yorkists return. Northampton and its results. New attitude of York. The action of the queen—Wakefield and its effect.
1461. The Race to London (*note routes*)—the competitors and their opponents.
Margaret's army before London—its composition and behaviour. Did Warwick win St. Albans?—if not, why did not Margaret's army enter London?
- Crowning of Edward IV**—could he yet be called King of England?
- The composition of his army in his Northern campaign—why did it differ so materially from those employed in other campaigns of the war?
- Towton, its interests and its importance.
- Edward now really king. Did Margaret make any further efforts? Whom would she be able to get to help her?

HOUSE OF YORK

EDWARD IV, 1461–83

The reign falls into four sections:—

1. **1461–5. Edward's First Lethargy**—supremacy of Warwick (*how old was Edward now?*)—the Northern fighting (above-mentioned). This period is ended by Edward shaking himself free—beginning of break marked by Wodeville marriage. About what matters did the quarrel come to a head?—does the situation remind you of any previous one in English history?
 2. **1465–71. The Quarrel with Warwick.** Preliminary scuffles (1469–70) lead to flight of Warwick—where to?—what was his original plan of action, and why did he alter it? Watch the career of Clarence. Who was now the King of France, and who was his great enemy?—what was now the state of government in France?
1470. Return of Warwick—why did not Edward fight?—who now became King of England? Where did Edward flee to?

[Notes]

For the later part of the Wars of the Roses, and Richard of Gloucester, read Stevenson's *Black Arrow*.

The correct account of these events is perhaps not yet written. The only contemporary authority is the *Croyland Chronicle* (which comes to an end in 1486), though the Rolls of Parliament, Town Records, and evidence from foreign records assist. The account followed in the outline is that of 'The Reign of Richard III' written in Tudor times under the direction of Morton, Richard's great enemy. It is usually ascribed to More. All other accounts are also written in Tudor times, and can only be accepted with reserve. The records of Parliament and towns, if taken alone, suggest no villainy in Richard's character. The York City Register, after Bosworth, complains that he was 'piteously slain and murdered, to the great heaviness of this city'!

In the *English Historical Review* for 1891, the Tudor authorities are criticised by Sir Clements Markham, who is answered by Dr. Gairdner. The two articles show the sources for the ordinary accusations made against Richard, and are worth study as an exercise in the value of evidences.

Essay. 'Woe unto the realm whose king is a child.' Exemplify the truth of this from English history.

Essay. The character of Richard III—how far was he a product of his times?

1471. Return of Edward (*note again the importance of the London roads*). Return of Margaret (same day as Barnet)—in what direction did she march, and why?—why was she caught at Tewkesbury? (*Begin to watch the career of Richard of Gloucester*.)

End of the direct line of Lancaster—what Lancastrian house still survived?

3. **1471-5. Edward's Rule.** His foreign policy—who would naturally be his ally?—the Pécquigny campaign—criticise, and note behaviour of Richard of Gloucester—the terms of the peace—how did it help Edward in his home policy?

His home policy. Contrast his attitude towards Parliament with that of the Lancastrians—what had made this change of policy possible? What were 'benevolences'? What was now the position of the Church in England?

4. **1475-83. Edward's Final Lethargy.** The rise of Richard of Gloucester (*begin to collect facts for his character*)—his rule in the North. The end of Clarence.

EDWARD V AND RICHARD III, 1483-5

On what previous occasions had an uncle and a nephew been rivals for the kingship?—had the nephew ever been passed over for the uncle? What was now the custom of succession to the English throne? Was it good for England at this time to be under a minority? What would have been Richard's correct course?—who were his chief opposers?—distinguish any other parties amongst the Yorkist nobility—which did Richard proceed to win over? Note Richard's steps:—**March**—proclaims Edward V in York; **April**—arrests Rivers and Grey on way to London; **May**—enters London and is elected Protector by Council; arranges for coronation, but calls up Northern levies and bribes for supporters; **June**—executes Hastings (13th) and gets a scratch Parliament to declare Edward illegitimate (23rd), executes Grey and Rivers (25th); **July 6**—is crowned King (all peers apparently approving); **Autumn**—suspicions about disappearance of princes spread; revulsion of feeling in nation; **October**—Buckingham's plot—watch from henceforth the career of Morton—who was Richmond? (*continue genealogical table*)—the reason for the failure of the movement.

Richard's government—is there anything to be said in its favour? What was Richmond doing meanwhile?

The Bosworth campaign—the reasons for Richard's defeat.

Question. What were the constitutional checks upon the king's power at this period?—to what extent were the Tudors able to evade them?

Essay. How far is it just to apply the term 'Despotism' to Tudor rule?

THE TUDOR DESPOTISM

HENRY VII, 1485—1509

Section I.—Dangers from Yorkist Claimants. Make genealogical table showing the surviving members of Yorkist house. What was the fate of each? Contrast Lambert Simnel's and Perkin Warbeck's plots—which was the more serious?—why did not they receive more support from the nation? What was the object and occasion of the 'De facto' Statute?

Section II.—Henry's Methods of Government. His policy towards

(a) **The Middle Classes and Parliament** (he called this only seven times—why did not the nation object?—what did it legislate about when it did meet?)—contrast his policy in this respect with that of the Lancastrians—was it entirely new? How did Henry minimise Parliamentary taxation? (in connexion with this, compare the French campaigns of 1475 and 1492).

(b) **The Nobility.** The effect of the Civil War upon the great houses—the advantage that Henry took of this fact—for what reason did he amass wealth?—his devices to this end.

What was now the attitude of the Church towards the King?

Note also : Ireland and Poynings' Law; the politic marriages of Henry's children; John Cabot's Voyage, and the growth of maritime and commercial enterprise.

[With Henry VII's reign begins the Tudor 'Despotism,' which had already been foreshadowed by Edward IV, and which was a result of (1) the break-down of the Lancastrian 'Constitutional Experiment' (2) the new interest of the nation in trade rather than in political liberty. This 'popular despotism' depended for its existence upon (a) the poverty, (b) the ignorance, of the middle and upper classes. In the course of the next century, however, these causes are removed—watch how that came to pass, and prepare for the inevitable result. The great thing to remember is that the forms of Constitutional Government were not destroyed by the Tudors, and so were kept ready to be revived when the nation was once more desirous of Parliamentary Government.]

[Notes]

England, France, and Spain were the first countries in Europe to become united nations. Italy and Germany still remained disunited—what are the reasons for this? Both France and Spain were assisted in the work of union by foreign wars—who was the enemy, in each case?

It must not be supposed that the Renaissance was sudden—Greek knowledge had been gradually trickling through for several centuries, and the West had been preparing itself (see above under the Universities, and under the Crusades). National literatures had also been forming. The Middle Ages had a civilisation of their own, and a growing lay demand for culture had been manifest for some time—e.g. Winchester School was started in 1390, Eton in 1440. The result of the sudden diffusion of Greek learning by printing was to give an immense impetus to a movement which had already begun, both in learning, geographical discovery, trade, and religious reform.

Essay. How far is it correct to say that Modern History began in the time of Henry VII?

Jacobs' Story of Geographical Discovery (Newnes' Library of Useful Stories) gives a clear account of the state of geographical knowledge, before and after the Renaissance. It is instructive to compare Ptolemy's map (A.D. 150) with those of the Middle Ages.

Two Maps may here be made, the first showing the known world before this period, with England on the outside rim; the second showing the world as known in the subsequent centuries, with England in the centre.

Essay. 'Is the commercial balance of the world likely ever again to be upset?'

For accounts of the conquests in the West, read Prescott's *Mexico* and *Peru* (Blackie's English Texts), and for the effect of the discovery of the New World upon the Old, Seeley's *Expansion of England* (Lecture V).

NATIONAL AND POLITICAL CHANGES ON THE CONTINENT

During the last century Feudal Independencies had tended to disappear, owing to an alliance of king and people against them (the fourteenth century, throughout civilised Europe, was more democratic than the succeeding ones). This once done, the kings and princes, except in England, broke faith with the people, and established Despotisms. In this they were much helped by the discovery of **Gunpowder**—how was this made to serve their purpose? Thus the Kings of France and Spain (a) abolished Parliament, (b) ignored the laws, (c) allowed no criticism of their government. Contrast the English ‘Tudor Despotism’ with the Continental type—what were the main reasons for the difference?

The Continental kings now have leisure to interfere with each other, and a period of international strife is begun by an invasion of Italy by the French.

THE RENAISSANCE, AND THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES

Why is Greek literature so important?—the work of Florence in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—what was the ‘Eastern Empire’?—why had scholars lately begun to come West from there?—how was it that the ‘New Learning’ was able to be diffused so rapidly? Summarise the changes thus—

(a) **Effect upon Men’s Minds generally**—the spread of the ‘Greek spirit’ (i.e. ‘scientific inquiry’)—who were the greatest Greek philosophers?—what had been the spirit of the Dark and Middle Ages?—what sort of education had then been possible?

(b) **Effect upon Political Ideas.** How had the Greek states been governed?

(c) **Effect upon Religion, and the Position of the Roman Universal Church.** What book had the most effect in this? What was the condition of the Papacy at this time? Culture now completely open to laymen—the effect of this upon the power of the Church.

(d) **Effect upon Geographical Knowledge and Discovery.** What two great facts, since forgotten, had been known to the Greeks? (*Along what route had the trade between East and West hitherto passed?—what were the chief articles of trade?*) The consequent explorations now (*what new discovery helped in this?*), and the result upon the world’s trade routes. What nation decays?—which tend to come to the front?

[Notes]

Sources. From this point onwards in English history there is no lack of trustworthy authority, though the Mediæval Chronicles come to an end.

It is noticeable that Wolsey was a great enemy of Parliament, which was not called at all during the years when his influence was at its height. After his death Henry called Parliament frequently, and went out of his way to consult it. This was because he had found out that the nation was ready to back him up in his later policy. Henry did not intimidate or pack Parliament, as used to be supposed—he rather petted it, and gave it a sense of its own importance, which Elizabeth and the Stuarts did not find at all agreeable. Elizabeth had only thirteen sessions of Parliament in her forty-five years. Read Fletcher (Vol. II, pp. 25-7).

The accident of the 'divorce' question was a most fortunate thing for England, as it put the king on the same side as the people in the national resistance to Rome. The Reformation was, therefore, controlled by the State, and was comparatively free from the disorders which resulted in Germany and Scotland.

Essay. Contrast the careers and characters of Becket and of Wolsey.

Extract from Oath of Allegiance taken to Henry by the English Clergy in 1534: '*We promise and swear unto your most illustrious Majesty, King of England and France, Defender of the Faith, Lord of Ireland, and, on earth, of the English Church, immediately under Christ, supreme head, that from henceforth we will promise or give to no foreign prince or prelate, nor to the bishop of Rome (whom they call Pope), fidelity in word or writing; we profess that the papacy of Rome is not ordained in holy writ, but that it is of human tradition. Neither will we give our consent that the bishop of Rome may here exercise any longer any authority or jurisdiction, or that he may hereafter be restored to any.*'¹ The whole is given by Colby (p. 145).

Several of the acts, including the Act of Supremacy, are given by Lee (pp. 234-44).

Essay (advanced). 'The English Church was a product of Nationalism, not of Protestantism.'

More's *Utopia* is published in Blackie's English Texts.

Frazer's book contains a map of the monasteries and abbeys which existed in Henry VIII's time.

Original documents describing the suppression of Glastonbury Abbey are given by Colby (p. 148)—it is instructive to analyse these, and to consider what evidence of bad conduct is brought against the monks.

Begin a note on 'Social and Economic Changes during the Tudor Period.'

¹ Translated from Latin, in Somers' Tracts.

HENRY VIII, 1509—47

Section I. 1509—29. Foreign Diplomacy—ending in the Rupture with Rome. The Continental powers—the old English policy and the new. The work of Wolsey (*begin his Line of Time*). Phases of foreign politics—(a) Preliminary war with France—what was the battle? (b) Situation intensified by accession of Francis I (1515) and the strong position of Charles V after 1519; (c) Tortuous policy, ending in Henry and Wolsey being deceived by Spain (*how?*) and breaking off friendly relations (1525). The three reasons which led Henry to repudiate Katherine of Aragon: (a) political, (b) dynastic, (c) personal. The Appeal to the Pope—his procrastination (*why?*)—the cause of the fall of Wolsey. Note the rise of Cranmer.

Section II. 1529—36. The 'Political Reformation.' [Revise the history of the relations of England with the Papacy since the Norman Conquest. Had there ever been any signs of 'Protestantism' in England?—had it been suppressed?—what had been the effect of the Renaissance on religious beliefs?—who were the 'Oxford Reformers'?—in 1517 we first hear of Luther—what was Henry's attitude towards him?]

The Seven Years' Parliament (why did Henry call a Parliament, and not force these changes through by virtue of his 'despotism'?)—its twofold work—note the gradual steps by which the changes were effected (*make Line of Time of the seven years*). Remember that Henry did not intend to break off entirely from Rome when he began—each successive act was a threat by which he hoped to induce the Pope to yield. How did the Crown benefit by the changes? Contrast the new position of Henry with that of William I. How far did the nation support Henry?

The life and work of More—why was he executed? Note that after 1534 the king grows far more tyrannical and blood-thirsty.

Section III. 1536—9. Thomas Cromwell and the 'pro-Protestant' Movement. What good works were the Monasteries still doing?—what were the excuses for their destruction?—what was the real reason?—what would have been the just course to adopt? Watch for the evil effects of the '**Great Pillage**.' The new landed Nobility—their behaviour towards their tenants contrasted with that of the old Feudal Nobility.

[Notes]

The injunctions of Henry with regard to the reading of the English Bible in churches were not everywhere regarded, and the order had to be repeated in 1542. Henry's Proclamation of that date is given by Lee (p. 269).

The Six Articles are given in full by Lee (p. 267).

Extract from Henry's Mandate to the Clergy re English Prayer Book, 1545 :
*'Forasmuch as heretofore the people, for that they understand no part of such prayers or suffrages as were used to be sung or said, have used to come very slackly to the procession, we have set forth certain godly prayers and suffrages in our native English tongue, not to be for a month or two observed, and after slenderly considered, as other our injunctions have, to our no little marvel; wherefore we will and command you to cause these prayers and suffrages aforesaid to be published, frequented, and openly used in all towns, churches, villages and parishes of your diocese.'*¹ The whole is given by Lee (p. 271).

Question. Show how Henry's marriages reflect the varying phases of his policy.

For Flodden, Scott's immortal description in *Marmion* should be read.

No account of Henry VIII's reign is complete without some mention of the Navy and of the commercial legislation. Read Fletcher (Vol. II, pp. 75-83). Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who wrote in the reign of James I, but whose relations had been Tudor statesmen, thus represents the views of some statesmen as early as the reign of Henry VII: *'Let it be granted that so many battles as we have fought against the French have been almost so many victories, what was the kingdom the better for them?—stands it with reason to expect the like still, especially since the use of arms is changed? Let us therefore leave off our attempts against the Terra Firma. The natural situation of Islands seems not to sort with conquests in that kind. . . . When we would enlarge ourselves, let it be that way we can, and to which it seems the eternal providence hath destined us, which is by sea. The Indies are discovered, and vast treasure brought from thence every day. Let us therefore bend our endeavours thitherward, and if the Spanish or Portuguese suffer us not to join with them, there will yet be region enough for all to enjoy.'*²

The political and economic result of the sudden influx of gold and silver from the West. To answer the first part of this question it must be remembered that there were now two fixed taxes in England—the 'Tenth and Fifteenth,' fixed at about £39,000, and the 'Subsidy,' fixed at about £100,000. It is interesting to compare how (1) Henry VIII, (2) Elizabeth, (3) the early Stuarts, dealt with the difficulties which consequently arose.

Essay. The character of Henry VIII—why was he popular?

¹ From Burnet's collection of Records.

² From Lord Herbert's *History of Henry VIII*. Quoted in (n's *The Growth of English Industry and Commerce*.

The attitude of the nation—'Pilgrimage of Grace'—its seriousness—the treacherous policy of Henry—the settlement of the North.

The only real Protestant step is the publication of the Great Bible—who were the translators? Cromwell's next pro-Protestant step causes his downfall—what was it, and what was its object?

Section IV. 1539-47. Henry's 'Via Media' enforced by (1) The Statute of Six Articles—its object; (2) The English Prayer Book.

Executions of both Papists and Protestants. A period of misrule and tyranny. The Debasement of the Coinage—its effect. Wars with France and Scotland. The fall of the Howards, and the arrangements for the succession.

Section V. (a) Scotland. The English marriage—was it successful in its object? The traditional foreign policy of Scotland (*revise*) leads to Flodden, 1513 (*same year as Guinegate—give previous instances of such a coincidence*), and Solway Moss, 1542. Birth of Mary Queen of Scots, same year—the marriage scheme and Henry's policy. The political and religious parties in Scotland, the old policy versus the new.

(b) **Wales.** In what condition had Wales been left by Edward I? Completion of his work (*map*). How was it that Henry was able to do what Edward could not?

[Henry VIII left the Tudor Monarchy much stronger than he found it. The growth of National feeling and a National Church had had the effect of making kingship itself a sort of religion. This is why it is impossible to separate religious questions from political ones during the next century. The King stands further above his people than he had done in Plantagenet times—his family no longer intermarries with the nobility, but with foreign dynasties. The ancient theory of Divine Right (though not the Divine hereditary right which the Stuarts invented) is established (see many passages in Shakespeare, especially *Richard II*, Act III. Sc. 2, ll. 54-62).]

[Notes]

Essay. Contrast the course of the Reformation on the Continent and in England.

Extract from Act of Uniformity referring to Prayer Book: '*That if any manner of parson, vicar, or other whatsoever ministers shall after the said feast of Pentecost next coming, refuse to use the said Common Prayers, or shall use any other rite, ceremony, order, form or manner of Mass openly or privily, or matins, evensong, administration of the Sacraments, or other open prayer than is set forth in the said book; or shall preach, declare, or speak anything in the derogation or depraving of the said book or anything therein contained, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted according to the laws of the realm, by verdict of twelve men, shall lose and forfeit the profits of his spiritual benefices in one whole year after his conviction.*'¹ The whole Act is given by Lee (p. 274), who also gives (p. 277) the Statute decreeing the destruction of mediæval books and images.

For the social and economic question at this time, read Goldwin Smith (Vol. I, pp. 350-4).

Paraphrased extract from Somerset's Proclamation against Enclosures: '*We have been advertised by pitiful complaint of his Majesty's poor subjects, that by the enclosing of lands and arable grounds many have been driven to extreme poverty and compelled to leave the places where they were born, and seek livings in other countries with great misery and poverty, so that the realm thereby is brought to desolation, houses decayed, and parishes diminished, and Christian people, by the greedy covetousness of some men, driven from their houses by sheep and bullocks, and that though many complaints and lamentations have been heretofore made. We therefore order a view and enquiry to be made of all such as have made enclosures and pastures of arable land, or let any houses decay or fall down; so that a speedy reformation may be made herein.*'

Essay. Criticise or justify the phrase 'Protestant Misrule,' often applied to this and the preceding reigns.

Read Tennyson's *Queen Mary*.

Statistics as to the Martyrs of Mary's Reign. Total number, 277; belonging to labouring class, 230—bishops, 5—divines, 21—gentlemen, 8—nobles, 0. In diocese of Canterbury, 55; London, 128; Norwich, 46; York, 2; Exeter, 1; Durham, 0. Account for the inequalities. Read Fletcher (Vol. II, pp. 127-32).

¹ From *Statutes at Large of the United Kingdom*.

EDWARD VI, 1547-53

The failure of Henry's scheme of government. Who exactly was Somerset ?

Section I.—Protectorship of Somerset. The Doctrinal Reformation—how introduced?—was it popular? Cranmer and the first Protestant Prayer Book.

The Robbery of the Gilds (*recall history of English towns*)—with what excuse?—what harm resulted?—what was a 'chantry school'?—what now is a 'King Edward VI's Grammar School'?—is Somerset altogether to be blamed?—what were his real intentions, and how were they frustrated? What Gild schools still exist?

The Revolt of the East and West—what is meant exactly by 'enclosures'?—how long had the movement been going on?—why had it lately become more rapid? This is the first appearance of the 'Unemployed Question' in England—why had it not presented itself before? Somerset's attitude to the 'rebels,' and his consequent fall.

Somerset's Scotch Policy—Pinkie, 1547, and its consequences.

Section II.—Protectorship of Northumberland. Contrast Northumberland with Somerset. The Second Prayer Book, how did it differ from the first one?

Northumberland's final intrigue—who exactly was Lady Jane Grey?

MARY, 1553-8

Who was Mary's mother? (The answer goes far to explain and excuse her manner of rule.) The reasons why the nation supported her against Northumberland. What caused the first opposition to her? What religious settlement did the bulk of the nation at this point desire?—how were its views altered by the events of the reign? Contrast the objects and principles of Gardiner, Pole, Renard, the Howards. How far was Mary able to restore the old state of things?—what was the chief thing she could *not* restore?

The Protestant Martyrs (*what Act legalised these burnings?*)—to what class did most of them belong?—who were most responsible?—what was the effect? Review the career and consider the character of Cranmer.

[Notes]

Three documents given by Colby well illustrate several points of Elizabeth's character:—the Armada Speech—the 'Golden Speech' on the matter of Monopolies, and her letter to James of Scotland, excusing herself for the execution of his mother.

Goldwin Smith (Vol. I) gives hostile account of Elizabeth's policy—criticise this if you can.

The Act of Uniformity is given by Frazer (Part II, p. 39).

Extract from Act of Supremacy: '*That such jurisdictions, privileges, superiorities and pre-eminences, spiritual and ecclesiastical, shall for ever, by authority of this present Parliament, be united and annexed to the imperial crown of this realm.*' Contrast the tone of Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy (Frazer, Pt. I, p. 84) with that of Elizabeth's Act (Frazer, Pt. II, p. 34).

For the Reformation in Scotland, see Goldwin Smith (Vol. I, pp. 411-6). Essay. Contrast the course and character of the Scotch Reformation with those of the English one.

Map. Outlines of New World as then known.

The Spanish State Papers contain an account of 'the action of the Armada of New Spain in the port of San Juan de Lua, with the corsair Juan de Aquines.' It is quoted in full by Corbett in the Appendix to the first volume of *Drake and the Tudor Navy*.

Extract from the Papal Bull of 1570: '*She, Queen Elizabeth, hath clean put away the sacrifice of the mass, prayers, and fastings. She invaded the kingdom, and by usurping monstrously the place of the supreme head of the Church in all England, and the chief authority and jurisdiction of the same, hath again brought the said realm into miserable destruction. She hath made her council of poor, dark, beggarly fellows, and hath placed them over*

War with France (*why?*) and its mismanagement. The religious and political situation in Europe at this point—what had happened to the empire of Charles V? What were the territories owned by Philip?

ELIZABETH, 1558–1603

[The character of Elizabeth is most complex and interesting. Facts must be collected in illustration of it. How far did she inherit the dispositions of her grandfather, father, and mother? She affords an instructive contrast to Mary Queen of Scots, with whom she should be compared.]

Section I.—Early Religious Settlement. Elizabeth's possible courses, and the objections to each. Her 'via media,' and diplomacy with regard to Pope and Continental Protestantism.

Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity—end, for time being, of persecution; objects and powers of Court of High Commission. The nature of the Established Church; Recusants and Brownists. (*Watch for the causes which led to the modification of this settlement.*) The new Prayer Book—how did it differ from the second one of Edward VI?

Section II.—Foreign Politics. Throughout all this section keep in mind the three guiding influences: (1) **International Politics** pure. (2) **Trade.** (3) **Religion.**

PERIOD I.—Early Politics, 1558–70. What dangers?—why was alliance (a) with France, (b) with Spain, impossible? Elizabeth's first steps with each. Why did neither France nor Spain attack her? (*Begin Line of Time of Mary Queen of Scots, noting events in Scotland and France.*) Nature of Elizabeth's diplomacy. Trade during these years—English traders to Spanish-American settlements—what trade?—attitude of (a) Spanish Colonists, (b) Spanish Government. This period brought to end by

(1) The San Juan d'Ulloa attack, 1568, upon Hawkins' trading-fleet, and (2) the Excommunication by the Pope, 1570—these mark an important turning-point in the reign.

PERIOD II.—Middle Politics, 1570–85. This period again is clearly sub-divided:—

(a) **1570–2.** Danger. Results of (1) Excommunication

[Notes]

the people. These councillors are not only poor and beggarly, but also heretics.

We make it known that we have deprived her from that right she pretended to have in the kingdom aforesaid, and also from all and every her authority, dignity, and privilege. We charge and forbid all and every the nobles and subjects and people and others aforesaid, that they be not so hardy as to obey her or her will, or commandments or laws, upon pain of the like curse upon them. We pronounce that all whosoever have taken their oath unto her, are for ever discharged of such their oath, and also from all fealty and service.¹

‘The next greatest offence which has been committed against the Spanish king is the spoil of his Indies, and the indiscreet brags and opprobrious words given out, whereby his indignation has been aggravated.’ Which English statesman do you suppose wrote this ?

Kingsley’s *Westward Ho* should be read by all for its brilliant account of the doings in the most important part of Elizabeth’s reign.

Spoken by Drake, in 1577 : ‘Her Majesty gave me special commandment that of all men my Lord Treasurer should not know it.’ Who was the Lord Treasurer ? What light does this throw on the policy of Elizabeth ?

For a favourable view of Mary Queen of Scots, read Scott’s *The Abbot*. The same author’s *Kenilworth* deals with the court of Elizabeth.

Stanley Weyman’s *Gentleman of France* illustrates the state of French politics at this point.

For the Navy, Corbett’s books are supreme, but advanced. Read Callender’s *Sea Kings of Britain*, Vol. I.

Motion for Debate : ‘That Mary Queen of Scots is more to be pitied than condemned.’

Extract from Despatch of Elizabeth to Howard of Effingham early in 1588 : ‘Her Majesty thinks it not convenient that your lordship should go as far to the south as Vigo Bay, but should ply up and down in some indifferent place between the coast of Spain and this realm, so that you may be able to answer any attempt that the said fleet shall make against this realm.’² Estimate

¹ From translation in Holinshed’s *Chronicles*. Quoted in full by Frazer, Pt II, p. 65. Quoted by Corbett, *Drake and the Tudor Navy*, Vol. II, p. 161.

(*Mary Queen of Scots now requires special attention*) ; (2) the San Juan d'Ulloa attack (*begin to watch career of Drake*).

Spain aggressive, France hostile—danger suddenly averted by two important events in 1572 (*specify*).

(b) 1572–80. Safety (*why?*)—what was now Elizabeth's line of policy?—contrast her two chief advisers and their principles. Continue career of Drake—his 1572 voyage and its result—how was he received by Elizabeth on his return (*why?*)—where was he for the next few years?—why was he later employed again? His 1577–80 voyage (*trace his course on sketch-map*)—attitude of Elizabeth to his venture—why did he delay to land on his return to Plymouth?—how was he this time received?

Was Mary Queen of Scots dangerous or not during these years?—how many conspiracies in her favour were made at this period?—which Roman Catholic nation was now her chief supporter?

Period closed by the arrival of the seminary priests—the Jesuit Invasion, 1580. [*Note the history of Papacy since the Reformation; the 'Counter-Reformation' and the Jesuit movement in Europe.*]

(c) 1580–5. Danger again. The Jesuit Invasion; its effect on the position of Mary Queen of Scots, and on the church settlement in England. Spain now increasingly dangerous (*why?*). Climax comes in 1585, when Elizabeth (*a*) sends help to Netherlands (how had she hitherto treated the Dutch?); (*b*) lets Drake loose again on Spanish Main.

PERIOD III.—**War with Spain, 1585–1603** (the Armada year, 1588, marking a turning-point). Why did not France join in against us?

Drake as Admiral, his War policy—Elizabeth's opinion of it. Drake's 1587 exploit (Elizabeth's behaviour before his departure is instructive).

The New Navy, its creators and its tactics.

The execution of Mary Queen of Scots—was this necessary? note behaviour of Elizabeth. To whom did Mary bequeath her claim to English throne?

The Armada and the Channel battles. The fleets and their tactics compared. Climax of English success.

End of career of Drake:—the object of the Drake-Norreys expedition of 1589—who was responsible for its failure? Why

ENGLISH HISTORY IN THE CLASS-ROOM

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from this Elizabeth's abilities as an organiser of national defence. What evidently was the original strategy of the admirals?—how do you think they received Elizabeth's despatch?

For English naval operations after the Armada, see Fletcher (II, pp. 184-6).

Question (*essential to be done*). Revise the whole of the Foreign Politics section by means of Lines of Time of (1) Mary Queen of Scots, (2) Drake, showing how their fortunes were affected by the important developments of 1570, 1580, and 1585. (Remember that the years when no striking event happened are often as instructive as those crowded with incident.) How was it that at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign Mary was a safeguard to her, while at the end she was a peril?

Revision Question. Give other instances of Irish disaffection being utilised by England's enemies.

For social conditions under Elizabeth, Fletcher's account of Tubney Manor (Vol. II, chap. 8) should be read.

For over-sea trade and the Merchant Adventurers, see Fletcher (Vol. II, pp. 175-7).

Hakluyt's Voyages should be read at this point; *Drake's World Encompassed*, *Hawkins' Voyage into the South Seas*, and *Raleigh's Discovery of Guiana* are among Blackie's English Texts.

was Drake kept out of employment for next six years?—who commanded English fleets meanwhile? Grenville and the *Revenge*. Reasons for failure of last voyage of Hawkins and Drake in 1595. The passing of the old generation of statesmen.

Drake's place taken by Essex; Cadiz expedition, 1596; 'Island Voyage,' 1597 (*why were Azores important?*). Relations between Essex and Raleigh: character of Raleigh.

What meanwhile had happened in France?

Last stages of war—Elizabeth's attitude. What led to the rise of the Buccaneers?

Section III.—Ireland (*revise history of Ireland up to date*). Initial troubles become more serious towards 1580 (*why?*).

1579–83. Geraldine Revolt. Spanish help—what result? 'Plantation of Munster'—its fate.

1598–1603. Tyrone's (Hugh O'Neill's) rebellion—widespread—English reverses—visit of Essex—his attitude towards natives [note his return (*why?*)—his plot (*against whom?*)—his execution]. Mountjoy and Carew—their strategy—Spanish at Kinsale, and last exploit of the English fleet. End of revolt.

Section IV.—Later Religious Developments. How was the early religious settlement altered as regards Roman Catholics?—recall the reasons. The Penal Laws. What became of the more moderate Roman Catholics?

The growth of Puritanism—the attitude of the Queen towards it. The case of Stubbe. Is religious persecution capable of being defended?

Exemplify the changes by the types of Archbishops—Parker (1558–75), Grindal (1575–7)—why was he 'sequestered from his see'?—Whitgift (from 1583).

The nature of an Elizabethan Church Service.

Section V.—Industrial and Social Changes. Summarise Social condition at accession of Elizabeth, and recapitulate causes of it. The effect during the reign, of

(a) **Over-sea trade**—with whom, and in what goods? The formation of Joint-Stock companies—which was the most important?

(b) **Maritime adventure** in fields not already occupied by Spain—Voyages of Discovery—Raleigh and the idea of Colonisation—what attempts were made in this reign?

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The following extract from a message sent by the Queen to the Commons in 1593 shows that the spirit of the Tudor despotism was alive in her: '*Privilege of speech is granted you, but you must know what privilege you have; not to speak everyone what he listeth, or what cometh in his brain, to utter that; but your privilege is Aye or No. Wherefore, Mr. Speaker, her Majesty's pleasure is, that if you perceive any idle heads which will meddle with reforming the Church and transforming the Commonwealth, that you receive them not, until they be viewed and considered by those who it is fitting should consider of such things and can better judge of them.*'¹

Elizabeth's 'Golden Speech' with regard to Monopolies is given by Colby (p. 160); it well illustrates Elizabeth's tactful management of her people. Its tone should be contrasted with that used by the succeeding Stuarts. For the whole constitutional situation under the Tudors, read Macaulay's essay on 'Burleigh and his times.'

A bitter attack on general Stuart policy is to be read in Macaulay's Essay of Hallam's Constitutional History. Try not to be led astray by Macaulay's rhetoric.

Extract from James' opinions of the Power of a King (as given by Lee, p. 337, and Weaver, Pt. I, p. 54): '*As ye see it manifest that the king is overlord of the whole land, so is he master over every person that inhabiteth the same, having power over the life and death of every one of them: for although a just prince will not take the life of any of his subjects without a clear law, yet the same laws whereby he taketh them are made by himself or his predecessors; and so the power flows always from himself.*'² Does this opinion agree with the nature of the English kingship as shown by its history? (refer especially to pre-Conquest times).

Question. Can any traces of the idea of Divine Right be found in the previous history of English kingship? What was the new element which James' theory introduced?

Line of Time of Raleigh. In what does his real claim to fame lie?

Begin here a 'genealogical' table to show the gradual differentiation of conflicting Protestant sects, and fill it up, with dates, as you proceed.

Revise history of the English Bible.—Why is the translation of the Psalms in the Prayer Book different from that in the Bible?

Extract from James' Declaration concerning Sunday Sports (which Puritans opposed and had begun to stop): '*Our pleasure is that after the end of*

¹ From D'Ewe's *Journals of Parliament*. Quoted at length by Frazer, Pt. II, p. 129.

² From James I's *Law of Free Monarchies*.

(c) **Growth of manufacture in towns.** What led to this improvement? What towns now tended to decay—which to increase?

Did these influences entirely relieve distress? The First Poor Law and its principle.

Section VI.—The Decline of the Reign, and its Later Constitutional Development. Refer back to the causes of Tudor Despotism (p. 73)—how far had these causes been now removed?—what was the inevitable consequence?

Elizabeth's treatment of Parliament. Her attitude towards the new public spirit. The Monopolies—why are these objectionable?—does anything of the kind ever occur to-day?

Section VII.—The Literary Outburst—can any reasons be suggested? The great Poets, Dramatists, and Prose-writers. How do Shakespeare's plays reflect the spirit of his times?

HOUSE OF STUART

JAMES I, 1603—1625

[The essential feature of the Stuart period is that the Stuarts, at a particularly unsuitable moment, try to emphasise and formulate as a Constitutional Theory, the Tudor practice of despotism. Parliament retaliates with an attempt to establish a Parliamentary despotism ('Divine Right of Parliament'), which is equally repugnant to the majority of Englishmen. Inextricably intermingled with this political issue is the conflict between the religious systems.]

Need for despotism now over—(why?—see on Tudor despotism, p. 73).

Theory of Divine Right—was James' claim to it a sound one? What was James' claim to throne? His character. Watch for contrasts between him and Elizabeth.

Preliminary difficulties. (1) What political advisers? The two conflicting parties, their principles and their leaders. James' decision—its results on war with Spain. The Main and the Bye Plots—who was Arabella Stuart? Fate of Raleigh (*revise life*).

(2) What Religion? Now three choices (*Watch for Growth of Puritanism.*) What reason had each to expect help from
? Millenary Petition—Hampton Court conference

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*divine service, our good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawful recreation, such as dancing, archery, leaping, vaulting, or any such harmless recreation, nor from having of May-games . . . and Morris-dances, and the setting up of May-poles, and other sports therewith used. . . . And we bar from this benefit and liberty all such known recusants as will abstain from coming to church or divine service, being therefore unworthy of any lawful recreation after the said service, that will not first come to the church and serve God; prohibiting in like sort the said recreations to any that, though conformable in religion, are not present in the church at the service of God, before their going to the said recreations. Our pleasure likewise is, that they to whom it belongeth in office shall sharply punish all such as in abuse of this our liberty will use these exercises before the ends of all divine service.'*¹ The whole is given by Colby (p. 181).

For the Taxation question, see Fletcher (Vol. II, p. 247).

The Two Defences of Popular Liberty against Tyranny are (1) The Law Courts, (2) Parliament. It is important to note how far each of these defences proved true during the Stuart attempt to subject popular liberties to the Crown. Begin to collect materials for essay on 'Breakdown of Common Law as a defence of Liberty in the times of the Stuarts.'

From Commons' Protestation of 1621: '*That the Liberties, Franchises, Privileges and Jurisdictions of Parliament are the ancient and undoubted Birth-right and Inheritance of the Subjects of England; and that the arduous and urgent affairs concerning the King, State, and Defence of the Realm, and of the Church of England, and the Maintenance and Making of Laws, and Redress of Mischiefs and Grievances which daily happen within the Realm, are proper Subjects and Matter of Counsel and Debate in Parliament; and that in the handling of those Businesses, every Member of the House of Parliament . . . of Right ought to have Freedom of Speech . . . and that every Member of the said House hath like Freedom from all Impeachment, Imprisonment, and Molestation, other than by censure of the House itself . . .*'²

Extract from James' answer: '*That he never meant to deny the House of Commons any lawful privileges that ever they had enjoyed . . . but this Protestation of the Commons, so contrived and carried as it was, his Majesty thought fit to be razed out of all Memorials and utterly to be annihilated. . . . For the Matter of the Protestation, it is penned in such ambiguous and general words, as may serve for future times to invade most of the Rights and Prerogatives annexed to the imperial Crown; the claim of some privileges being grounded upon the words of the writ for assembling Parliament, wherein some words, viz. "arduis regni," are cunningly mentioned, but the word "quibusdam," which restraineth the Generality to such particular cases, as his Majesty pleaseth to consult with them upon, is purposely omitted.'*'³

The two are given in full by Leo (p. 344).

Read *Adventures of Captain John Smith*, and *Captain Smith's History of Virginia* (Blackie's English Texts), or *Adventures of John Smith* (by Roberts, published by Longmans).

¹ From Arber's *Garner of Reprints*.

² From Cobbett's *Parliamentary History*.

³ *Ibid.*

(what tangible result?). James' choice—'No Bishop, no King.'
(*Watch for importance of Identification of National Church and Kingship throughout the Stuart period.*)

Was James supported by Parliament? The **Gunpowder Plot**—its effect on the English attitude to Roman Catholics.

Parliaments. Four. (*Recall the Powers and Privileges of Commons under the Lancastrians.*)

I. First Session, 1604. Causes of first quarrels. The Commons' Resolution.

Interim : 'Impositions' on import duties—were they illegal? First line of defence (*see opposite*) in action; **Bate's Case**—why did Bate lose it?

Second Session, 1607. Second line of defence in action. James' two proposals: (1) Union with Scotland; (2) Great Contract. Is action of Commons against these justifiable?

Third Session, 1610. Further protests.

II. 1614. 'Addled'—(*why?*).

Seven Years without Parliament, 1614-21. First Defence alone. *Coke v. Bacon.*

III. and most important, 1621. (1) **Impeachments** (*revise History of Impeachments—when had the last one taken place?*). Why not attack King himself?

(2) **Criticism of Foreign Policy : Thirty Years' War, 1618-48** (*outline map of Europe to be brought*). James' policy—criticise. Marriage Scheme (1614-23). Commons' protest—James' reply—Commons' defence—was their plea justified by facts?—James' violent response.

IV. 1624. Friendly (*why?*)

Extra Points : (1) **Ireland.** Mountjoy and Chichester. Settlement of Ulster—were results good or bad?

(2) **Colonisation.** (a) **Virginia, 1608.** Was this first attempt? Joint-stock companies (note East India Company, 1600). John Smith.

(b) **New Plymouth.** History of Pilgrim Fathers. Contrast the two Settlements.

(3) **Trade Rivalry with Dutch in East Indies.** The massacre of Amboyna, 1623, and its results.

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Charles' money difficulties were not entirely of his own making, and the Parliament must share the blame. Both Tudors and Stuarts found great difficulty in getting enough money to carry on the government, because the old Parliamentary 'subsidies' were still fixed at the same amount as in Lancastrian times, and since then, money had become 'cheaper' through out Europe (what had caused this depreciation?)—how had the previous kings met the difficulty?

The whole of the Petition of Right is given by Lee (p. 348), and Weaver (Pt. I, p. 82). It is worth study, especially with regard to the precedents quoted from Plantagenet times.

The actual words in question, in Petition of Right, were 'that no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any gift, loan, benevolence, tax, or such like charge, without common consent by Act of Parliament.'

Contrast the Episcopalian and the Presbyterian ideals of Church government—how would each work out if applied to politics?

For a contrast between Anglican and Puritan ideals, see Goldwin Smith (Vol. I, pp. 495-500).

It must not be imagined that Charles' ministers conducted the government. Charles himself was the head manager, and no tool in the hands of his advisers. The type of government was not unlike the Prussian government of to-day, the essential idea being that the government officials should not be held subject to Common Law, but superior to it,

CHARLES I, 1625—49

Contrast Charles' bearing with that of James I and watch for actions to show his character.

Section I. 1625—29. The First Three Parliaments.

I. 1625. Commons hostile (*why?—two reasons*)—how did they show distrust?—can Charles' reply be justified?

Interim: Action of Buckingham—does it justify Commons' distrust? (*The two types of Royal favourites (recall reign of Edward II), does the reign show an example of the other type?*)

II. 1626. Trick to get rid of chief opponents (*whom?*). Appearance of Eliot. Direct attack on Buckingham.

Interim: Buckingham again. (*What at this time was the state, condition and policy of France?*) Two Parliaments now dissolved without Grant—need for money causes **Forced Loan of 1627** (*what precedent?*). The three means by which loan was forced. First line of defence in action—Darnell's (Five Knights) Case. By what warrant had the Knights been imprisoned?

III. and most important, 1628—9. Name leading members of Commons.

First Session, 1628. Second line of defence in action. Draw up without book the Bill you would have made yourself—it ought to resemble **Petition of Right**.

Interim between the Sessions. Three important events:—

(1) Wentworth joins King and Buckingham is assassinated. Political views of Wentworth—was he an apostate?—how does his transference change situation?

(2) Charles continues Custom Duties in spite of Petition of Right—was he justified?

(3) **and most important.** Laud begins to regulate the Church of England. What exactly is the change made? Henceforth **Religious question dominates over the Political one.**

Second Session, 1629. Commons to defence again. Eliot's Two Resolutions—which was more important?—scene in House. Eliot as hero and martyr.

Section II. 1629—40. Eleven Years' Autocratic Government.

The chief members of the Government and their spheres of action. Its methods—were they illegal? How was money procured without a Parliament? Keep Ship-money till last (1634). What was it chiefly that made the Government unpopular? The

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For an account of Wentworth, see Goldwin Smith (Vol. I, pp. 486-89).

Essay (*advanced*). A defence of the royal Absolutist policy as it might have been drawn up by Charles I in 1640. An adverse account of it is given in Macaulay's Essay on Hampden—can you criticise this at all?

The experience of the Eleven Years' Arbitrary Government tends to show that the English people are tolerant of such government unless it touches (1) their pockets, (2) their religion. Which of these two interferences causes the greater outburst of indignation?

Essay. The part played by Foreign Wars in the growth of the English Constitution.

The letters of Charles to Strafford and to the Parliament at this juncture throw light on the character of the King. They are given by Lee (pp. 357-9). Read Browning's *Strafford*.

Essay. Discuss the question whether it would have been better if Parliament had been satisfied with the position it had won in September 1641.

The following extract from a letter of Waller to his friend Hopton, shows what a fine line often distinguished the parties: '*That great God who is searcher of my heart knows with what a sad sense I go upon this service, and with what a perfect hatred I detest this war without an enemy, but I look upon it as sent from God, and that is enough to silence all passion in me. The God of Heaven in his good time send us the blessing of peace, and in the meantime fit us to receive it. We are both upon the stage, and must act such parts as are assigned us in this tragedy. Let us do it in the way of honour and without personal animosities.*'¹

¹ Quoted in Firth's *Life of Cromwell*, p. 71.

object and powers of the Three Arbitrary Courts : are these courts to be defended ? (*revise the previous history of these courts*).

Increase of Puritan emigration (*note intolerance of these colonists in America*).

The coming of the end. The Ship-money—distinguish 1634, 5, 6. Hampden's case (arguments for and against). The Importance of the verdict.

Laud's interference in Scotland—what had been the exact nature of his work in England ? National Covenant, 1638—The ' Bishops' War'—Pacification of Berwick, 1639 (*why ?*). Wentworth recalled (*note his services in Ireland*)—Short Parliament—its composition—why dissolved ? Scots advance again—any resistance ? Charles summons (first) Magnum Concilium, (second) **Long Parliament**—its chief members and their social class.

Why had the Arbitrary Government become impossible ? (remember that it was only the economy of the Government that had enabled it to last so long).

Section III.—1640–2. From the calling of the Long Parliament to the outbreak of war. Scotch invasion at once stops. Work of the Parliament threefold—

(a) To attack the measures of the late government (*specify*).

(b) To attack the members of the late government—which two selected ?—the case of Strafford—was he guilty of treason ?—why was his impeachment changed into attainder ? (*revise the history of each method*)—criticise the conduct of Charles in this matter.

(c) To secure Parliamentary power for the future by (a) the ' Triennial Act' (*distinguish this from the real Triennial Act later*) ; (b) the decree that Parliament should not be dissolved without its own consent. Which of these resolutions is the more open to criticism ?

Charles' second chance. What was now the position of the King ? So far, Parliament had been unanimous, it now splits into two parties—over what question ? The leaders of the two parties—the effect of this upon the position of the King. What was the scope and purpose of the Grand Remonstrance (what does this name really mean ?)—Charles' great blunder—how does it affect the question of his responsibility for the war ?

Crisis forced on by need for army against the Irish—where lay the difficulty ? Each party gathers troops independently, war inevitable.

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Question. What similarities may be noticed between the division (Social and Geographical) of England in this war and that in the Wars of the Roses ?

For the military position at the beginning of the Civil War, see Fletcher (Vol. II, pp. 358-69).

Note, as in the Wars of the Roses, the importance of London as a strategical objective—what battles, like Edgehill, had before been fought on the London routes ? Did the Navy play any part in this war ?

The sketch-maps should show the marches of the armies, not merely the positions of the battles. All above the 600-ft. contour line should be shaded in pencil. This is particularly important in the case of the Scotch invasions later. The parts of the country definitely under the control of either party should be distinguished by ink-shading in each map.

Begin a Line of Time of Cromwell ; try to see what distinguished his tactics and strategy from those of the other generals, and to account for his rapid advancement.

There were two Self-denying Ordinances : the first, by which no M.P. was allowed to hold any military command, was rejected by the Lords ; the second, which passed into law, made all M.P.'s resign within forty days, but did not forbid their appointment by the commander-in-chief. It also established a regular army (the New Model) of 22,000 men paid from the State taxes. (*How had the troops hitherto been raised ?*)

For Montrose, and indeed for all Scotch history onwards till the time of George II, Scott's Scotch novels should be read. A good account of Montrose is given in Fletcher (Vol. II, pp. 403-6).

Continue the table of the development of religious sects.

The Two Parties—how divided, by politics, religion, geography (*map*). Which side would you yourself have joined, and why?—would you have liked all your associates? Which side appeared to have the better chance of winning? Had any of the generals or soldiers had any experience in warfare? How were the soldiers armed?

Section IV.—1642–6. The First Civil War.

1642. The first movements of the King (*first sketch-map*) and their purposes. Who was Prince Rupert? The Edgehill campaign, and lessons of the battle. Why did not Charles take London?

1643. King's plan of campaign: King to hold Oxford, other generals to subdue rest of country, and join in attack on London. The local rival generals—how far was the plan successful? (*second map*). The importance of Hull and of Gloucester (*had the latter ever affected a campaign before?*). Who were the Ironsides? (*begin to watch the career of Cromwell*)—give other instances of Religious fanaticism being a powerful factor in war.

In winter, the situation is profoundly altered by the appearance of the Scotch. Whose work was this? Distinguish the Solemn League and Covenant from the National Covenant.

1644. The King's new plan of campaign—to march out from Oxford to the attack. Two attacks (*third map*)—(a) Rupert to the North—the situation in Yorkshire—Marston Moor—what would have happened if Cromwell had not been there? (b) The King's successes in the Midlands and South. The circumstances of the battle of Newbury. The beginning of the split on the Parliamentary side.

In the winter, 1644–5. Complaints of Cromwell in Parliament. The Self-denying Ordinance and the new military arrangements.

1645–6. The Army's plan of campaign—(a) to crush the enemy's armies in the field, and then (b) to subdue districts. Naseby (June) and Langport (July) (*fourth map—which should also show with dates the gradual reduction of the south-west, west, and midlands, which is complete before the end of 1646*). Meanwhile, the adventures of Montrose—why did the Highlanders fight for him?—who was Argyll? Charles in the hands of (1) the Scotch, (2) Parliament.

Section V.—1647. The Quarrel between Parliament and the Army—the points at issue: (a) political, (b) religious. Charles' third

[Notes]

Essay. Compare the contending parties and the points at issue in the Second Civil War with those in the First.

The charges brought against the King are given by Lee on pp. 364 and 368 ; Charles' protest against the unlawfulness of the Court which tried him, on p. 366.

Lee (pp. 373 and 376) gives the Acts by which the Kingship and the House of Lords were abolished. This is the only occasion on which England has been governed by a Single Chamber ; the behaviour and tendencies of this Chamber are therefore worth the closest attention.

The First Navigation Act is given in full by Weaver (Pt. II, p. 106). It should be distinguished from later Navigation Acts.

Cromwell's own reports of the Drogheda and Wexford affairs are given by Weaver (Pt. II, pp. 92, 95). Their tone should be noted.

Scott's *Woodstock* should be read at this point.

chance—his new position. Contrast the terms offered him by Parliament and by the Army. The conduct of Cromwell at this point.

The treachery of Charles results in—

Section VI.—1647-8. The Second Civil War and execution of the King. The situation of the Army at the outbreak of war (*fifth map*)—the tasks of Fairfax and of Cromwell. The Scotch invasion (*mark routes of Scotch and of Cromwell*)—what caused the Scotch to take the Western route, and what were its disadvantages (*see contour-map*)?—the nature of the battle of Preston.

Cromwell's change of attitude to Charles. Pride's Purge (who was directly responsible for this?) and the execution. Was this (a) legal, (b) just, (c) wise?

THE INTERREGNUM, 1649-60

FIRST CONSTITUTION—THE 'COMMONWEALTH,' 1649-53. Rule by a Single Chamber, with both executive and legislative powers—was this chamber representative of the nation? The First Navigation Act, its cause and effects. (*Had Cromwell any part in this Parliament?*)

Meanwhile—(a) **Affairs on sea.** Blake v. Rupert.

(b) **Ireland**—what had been happening here since the Civil War? Cromwell's strategy (*what special difficulties in campaigning did Ireland offer?*). His conduct at Drogheda and Wexford. How were Irish treated after their subjection?

(c) **Scotland.** Cause of Prince Charles taken up by Covenanters.—Charles' treatment of Montrose. Cromwell Commander-in-chief (*why not Fairfax?*)—the military problem that confronted him—strategy of Leslie (*contour-map of Lowlands*)—Dunbar campaign and battle (*plan*)—Leslie's new strategic position—how turned by Cromwell?—the Worcester march (*sketch-map showing march and pursuit, with dates*)—battle of Worcester (*plan*)—contrast Worcester with Preston—Settlement of Scotland—contrast with that of Ireland.

Cromwell free to return to London. Ejection of Rump—*why?* Army officers left as only organised body—their two constitutional experiments—

(a) Rule of England by the 'godly'—its trial and failure.

[Notes]

The Instrument of Government is given by Lee (p. 377). Read also Goldwin Smith (Vol. I, pp. 605-8). Consider, in the light of the Instrument of Government and Cromwell's policy in carrying it out, the prevalent impression that Cromwell was a democrat and an enemy of monarchy.

Cromwell's opinion of Government: '*There are some things that are Fundamental, not to be altered by a vote of the House. These are: first, government by a Single Person and a Parliament. Secondly, it is a Fundamental that Parliament should not make themselves perpetual. Thirdly, liberty of conscience is a Fundamental. Fourthly, it is Fundamental that the military forces should not be at the sole disposal either of Parliament or Executive, but held conjointly between them; not a man being raised, nor a penny charged on the People without consent of Parliament.*'¹

The life and works (both political and literary) of Milton.

Weaver (Pt. II, p. 135) gives a speech of Cromwell, in which he sets forth his anti-Spanish policy.

Words of Cromwell as he dismissed his First Protectorate Parliament, as reported by one of the members: '*That it could not be expected, when he told us before that we were a free Parliament, that he meant it otherwise free than that it should act under the Government.*' Does this similarity of Cromwell's attitude to that of the Stuarts strengthen the case of the latter and weaken that of Parliament?

The Humble Petition and Advice is given by Weaver (Pt. II, p. 132).

The Three Constitutions of the Interregnum should be carefully contrasted and compared with similar developments that took place in France between 1789 and 1815.

Essay. The value of a Second Chamber.

Words of Cromwell as he dismissed the Second Protectorate Parliament: '*There is not a man living can say I sought it (i.e. the place of Protector), no, not a man nor woman treading upon English ground. But contemplating the sad condition of these Nations, relieved from an intestine war into a six or seven years' peace, I did think the Nation happy therein. I can say in the presence of God, I would have been glad to have lived under my woodside, to have kept a flock of sheep, rather than undertake such a government as this. But undertaking it by the Petition and Advice of you, I did look that you who had offered it me should make it good. . . . And if this be the end of your sitting, and this be your carriage, I think it high time that an end be put to your sitting.*'²

Extracts from Declaration of Breda: '*We do declare that we do grant a free and general pardon to all who shall return to the loyalty and obedience of good subjects, excepting only such persons as shall hereafter be excepted by Parliament. . . . We do declare a liberty to tender consciences, and that no man shall be disquieted or called in question for differences in opinion in matters of religion, which do not disturb the peace of the kingdom; and that we shall be ready to consent to such an Act of Parliament as, upon mature deliberation, shall be offered to us, for the full granting that indulgence.*'³

¹ Quoted from Carlyle's *Cromwell's Speeches and Letters*.

² *Ibid.*

³ From Cobbett's *Parliamentary History*. Quoted in full by Lee, p. 394.

(b) 'Instrument of Government' (*what does 'instrument' here mean?*)—its terms—how did it propose to limit the power of the single chamber? This establishes—

SECOND CONSTITUTION—THE PROTECTORATE, 1653–8. Define exactly the powers now possessed by Cromwell—notice the limitations of the powers of the House of Commons.

The home administration of Cromwell, political and religious—how far did it anticipate later reforms? (*Note how far Cromwell was in front of his age in his religious, legal, and parliamentary reforms.*)

Cromwell's Foreign Policy—its principle—was it correct?—his attitude to (a) Dutch, (b) France and Spain. How was it that Cromwell was able to stop the persecution of the Vaudois?—Cromwell as Imperialist—his use of fleet (*career of Blake*). Real tale of the capture of Jamaica. What had been going on in the West Indies since the time of Elizabeth?

Cromwell and his Parliaments. The formation of the First Protectorate Parliament—what later reforms did it anticipate?—why did Cromwell dissolve it? The result in the country of its dissolution. The changed nature of Cromwell's rule—was it justified? (*Note Cony's case, and compare it with Bate's.*) The Second Protectorate Parliament—was it representative? The '*Humble Petition and Advice*,' and the motives which prompted it (it proposed to restore the old constitution of England)—how much did Cromwell accept?—why did he not accept all? **THE THIRD CONSTITUTION.** How did the new scheme work?

Events between death of Cromwell and the Restoration—failure of Richard Cromwell (*why?*)—Parliament v. Army again—Lambert and Monk—the Long Parliament again—the appeal to the nation—why did the nation give its verdict in favour of the Restoration?

The Declaration of Breda and return of Charles.

[Notes]

General Questions on Early Stuart period :

1. Consider the question how far civil strife was inevitable, even without Stuart folly.
2. Consider the question whether Religion or Politics was the cause of the war.
3. Consider the question whether James I or Charles I was the more responsible for the war.
4. Compare the questions at issue in the First and Second Civil Wars.
5. Since the Civil War and the 'Interregnum' ended in the re-establishment of Monarchy, was the bloodshed therefore absolutely useless? Arrange your answer so as to show the effects of the war upon (a) Kingship, (b) the House of Lords, (c) the House of Commons, (d) Religion.
6. The two usual checks upon possible tyranny by a Popular Chamber are (a) a Monarch, (b) a Written Constitution. Show how both these checks were used at the time of the Interregnum. In which countries is the latter check used now?

Essay (advanced). Account for the rise and for the sudden collapse of Puritanism.

The life and work of Bunyan. (The *Pilgrim's Progress* is among Blackie's English Texts.)

Question. Compare the position of the Church of England in the time of Charles II with that in the time of Charles I, and account for the difference. How did this affect the position of the two kings? Continue the scheme of the development of the Dissenting sects—more differentiation is now possible.

Essay. An imaginative account of the experiences of a Parish Church during the period from the accession of Charles I to the passing of the Clarendon Code.

CHARLES II, 1660-83

The causes and the results of the anti-Puritan reaction. The preliminary settlements by the Convention Parliament—the end of Feudal Taxation (*do any traces of Feudal ideas still persist?*)—the Act of Indemnity and Oblivion (*criticise*)—the Savoy Conference—does this remind you of any previous similar conference?

Section I.—1660-7. Clarendon—(his previous career).

The Cavalier (later called ‘Pension’) **Parliament, 1661-79** (longest on record). Anti-Puritan legislation—distinguish the four Acts of the Clarendon Code—what was the object of the Corporation Act?—did all the Puritans become ‘Dissenters’?

Foreign Affairs: the schemes of Louis XIV in France—policy of Clarendon, was it wise?—the causes of the Second Dutch War (1665-7)—the Chatham disaster, its cause and its constitutional result (*was the power gained by the Commons a new one?*). The capture of New Amsterdam—why is it so important? (*make a sketch-map to show the North American Colonies at this stage*).

Reasons for Clarendon’s fall—how did he spend the rest of his life?

Section II.—1667-73. The Cabal (note the history of the word)—its members and their grouping—distinguish it from a modern Cabinet—begin to watch the career of Ashley (Shaftesbury).

Foreign Politics: the Triple Alliance and its author—why did Charles assent to it? Followed by immediate betrayal—the Treaty of

[Notes]

Genealogical table to show the relationship of the rulers of England, France and Holland.

Read Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*.

Essay. An imaginative account of the experiences of a member of the Cavalier (Pension) Parliament during the time of its session.

Essay. The character and career of Shaftesbury. (Dryden's account of Shaftesbury is given by Figgis, Pt. I, p. 87, among other extracts which throw light upon his character. See also Goldwin Smith, Vol. II, p. 28.)

Edna Lyall's novel, *In the Golden Days*, gives a good account of this period of the reign.

Dover, 1670, and its secret clause—were all the Cabal equally responsible? From this treaty the next events follow naturally, viz.—

(a) From the foreign policy clause—Third Dutch War, 1671–4. Its episodes—what finally caused England to withdraw?

(b) From the ‘religion’ clause—the Declaration of Indulgence, 1672 (how far was Ashley involved in this?), immediately cancelled by the Test Act, 1673, which helps in break-up of the Cabal—why did Ashley leave the Cabal?—what line of action did he now take?

Section III.—1673–9. Danby. In these years the most important factor in English politics is Louis XIV—what was he now attempting to do?—who was his great enemy?—why did Louis take such a great interest in England?

Make a table to show the respective home and foreign policies of Charles, Danby, and the Country Party in Parliament. What had given rise to the formation of this party, and who were its leaders? Why did the Cavalier Parliament now become called the Pension Parliament? Why was Charles so ready to accept Louis’ money?

The marriage of Princess Mary (who was she exactly?) and its importance. The cause of the fall of Danby—the important feature of his impeachment. His impeachment brings the Pension Parliament to an end.

Section IV.—1679–81. The intrigues of Shaftesbury—their object—his attitude towards the ‘Popish Plot’—was there any plot?—why was Oates’ tale absurd?—what was his object in telling it?—why was he believed?

Shaftesbury’s next step—the **Exclusion Bill**. This causes the dissolution of three Parliaments, viz. (a) 1679 (this Parliament had passed Shaftesbury’s Habeas Corpus Amendment Act—was this a new principle?—if not, what was the new feature of the Act?); (b) 1680, when during the excitement caused by Charles’ delay to call another Parliament, the modern Party nick-names first occur; and (c) 1681 (called at Oxford—*why*?), where the King defies Shaftesbury and (a) dissolves Parliament again—what enabled him to take this step?—(b) ruins Shaftesbury—why had Shaftesbury so suddenly lost his influence?—how did the King manage to secure his vengeance?

[Notes]

Essay. The reasons why Charles II had succeeded in making himself absolute, while Charles I had failed.

Figgis (Pt. I, pp. 102 seq.) gives the character of Charles as drawn by Halifax, who was perhaps the clearest and coolest thinker of the reign.

Besides Scott's *Old Mortality*, some of Crockett's (such as the *Men of the Moss-Hags*) gave a picture of Scottish events at this period.

In 1685 Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes—what was the effect of this in England?

Macaulay's account of the Sedgemoor campaign should be read. Also Conan Doyle's *Micah Clarke*, and Besant's *For Faith and Freedom*.

James to Parliament: 'When I reflect what an inconsiderable number of men began it (i.e. Monmouth's rebellion), and how long they carried it on without any opposition, I hope everybody will be convinced that the Militia, which have hitherto been so much depended on, is not sufficient for such occasions, and that there is nothing but a good force of well-disciplined troops in constant pay that can defend us from such as, either at home or abroad, are disposed to disturb us. Let no man take exception that there are some officers in the army not qualified according to the late tests for their employments.'¹ The whole, with the answer of the Commons, and James' reply, is given by Figgis (Pt. II, p. 22).

The exact judgment in Hale's case (taken from the State Trials) is to be found in Figgis (Pt. II, p. 27).

Figgis (Pt. II, p. 36) gives the full text of the Second Declaration of Indulgence. Note also the tone of the Petition of the Seven Bishops (Figgis, p. 39; Kendall, p. 284).

¹ From *Journals of the House of Lords*.

Section V.—1681-5. The King supreme. How did he secure Tory Parliaments for the future? The Whig despair—the Rye House Plot, and the judicial murder of the Whig leaders. How was it that Charles still remained popular?—with what previous English king may he be best compared?

Other points.—(a) Affairs in Scotland during the reign. The treachery of Sharpe and Lauderdale, and the persecution of Covenanters. Claverhouse and his dragoonades—Drumclog—Monmouth and Bothwell Brig—why was Monmouth recalled? James of York and his methods.

(b) The Colonies. (The best part of Charles' rule—Cromwell's policy continued.) The Council of Foreign Plantations. The new extensions (1) by conquest, (2) by settlement, (3) by marriage. (*Continue map.*)

JAMES II, 1685-88

His strong position—due to what?—main object of his rule?—why was he so soon dethroned?

The Monmouth-Argyle attempt. How near was it to success? To what was failure due? How did it help James' plans?

Rest of reign has only one theme, viz. attempted restoration of Roman Catholicism—

(1) Attempt to put Roman Catholics into power in State and Army—what obstacle was there?—how overcome?

(2) Attempt to put Roman Catholics into Universities and Church.

(3) Ejection of Protestants from Ministry. Who left? who remained?

(4) Attempt to get a Roman Catholic Parliament. Alienation of country gentry.

(5) The Declarations of Indulgence—distinguish the two.

Which party now led the opposition to James? The result of the birth of his son (*recall a similar incident in earlier English history*). By whom was the embassy to William of Orange sent?

Why did William accept? **The European situation.** William's difficulties and how overcome?

The Campaign of William. Begin to watch the career of

[Notes]

For character of Churchill, which should from this point forward be watched, see the accusation made against him on this occasion, quoted by Figgis (Pt. II, p. 53).

Questions and Essays on Stuart period:

1. What questions, left unsettled in 1660, were decided by 1689 ?
2. Draw up a table of the clauses of the Bill of Rights, in logical order, adding, in two separate columns, all actions of (1) the earlier, (2) the later Stuarts, which the Bill would have forbidden. In the light of this, contrast the tyranny of the later with that of the earlier Stuarts, and discuss the question whether the Civil War had been useless.
3. Contrast the religious attitudes of the four Stuart kings.
4. Did the experience of foreign banishment leave any mark upon the character and principles of the later Stuarts ?
5. Account for conduct of judges in Stuart times—can you notice any distinction between the judges of the earlier and those of the later Stuarts ?

For the social and economic state of England at this point, the third chapter of Macaulay's *History* should be read (Blackie's English Texts.)

Question. Account for the treacherous conduct of English politicians to William III. (Figgis' book contains many proofs of the disloyalty of English to William, and also gives the bitter and justified indictment by Defoe, Pt. II, p. 131.)

Churchill—why was William successful where Monmouth had failed? The difficulties as to succession to Crown—how overcome?

The Bill of Rights—

What are the two defences of Liberty?—what are the two types of Liberty? In the light of this, divide the clauses of the Declaration of Right into two groups. Was anything omitted that you would have expected to find in?

To whom did the Bill of Rights give Supreme Power?—was the recipient fit to exercise that power?

WILLIAM III, 1689–1702

[William III's reign is a time of transition—the real effect of the Bill of Rights was by no means realised, and only experience could show that the position of the King was radically altered by it. William still ruled as a Stuart king, being his own Foreign and War Minister, and attempting to choose his own ministry. The importance of the next two reigns is that they show that this state of affairs is no longer possible. (*Watch to see into the hands of what class the administrative power tends to fall.*)]

England.

I. The Manner of Acceptance of New Regime :—

(a) **England** (Settlement completed by (1) **Bill of Rights**—this necessitated (2) **Mutiny Act** (*why?—what is the great result of the Mutiny Act?*); (3) Definition of Royal Revenue; (4) **Toleration Act**—was Toleration yet complete?)

What open opposition to William was there? What was the behaviour of the English to William throughout the reign?

Europe.

The 'League of Augsburg' had just been made by William to resist aggressions of Louis XIV in Europe. [*What are the 'natural boundaries' of France? What had been the old province of Lotharingia?*] England is now one of this league. War declared.

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With regard to the responsibility for the Glencoe massacre, see the Report of the Commission of Inquiry, given by Figgis (Pt. II, pp. 85-92).

On the Treaty of Limerick, see Goldwin Smith (Vol. II, pp. 98, 99).
Begin note on 'English injustices to Ireland' (*this will continue till the nineteenth century, when England's acts of retribution take their place*).

Extract from Churchill's letter to James in France: '*It is only to-day that I have learned the news . . . that the bomb-ketches and regiments encamped at Portsmouth . . . all commanded by Talmash, are destined for burning the harbour of Brest, and destroying all the men-of-war which are there. This will be a great advantage to England. But no consideration shall prevent me from informing you of all that I believe to be for your service, therefore you may make your own use of this intelligence, which you may depend upon being exactly true.*'¹ But see Fletcher, Vol. III, p. 103.

¹ Translated from French by Macpherson. Quoted by Figgis, Pt. II, p. 97.

England.

(b) **Scotland.**—Why was the situation here different?

Why did the Highlanders fight for Claverhouse? Had the Highlanders appeared before in English history? Highland tactics. The result of Killiecrankie. Pacification—who was responsible for the Glencoe tragedy?

(c) **Ireland.**—Situation again different—why?

Note four phases of fighting (*make sketch-maps for this*)—

(1) English on defence—details.

(2) Campaign of William.

(3) Campaigns in South and along Shannon.

(4) Last stand of Irish after departure of French.

Criticise the Treaty of Limerick.

Europe.

1690. Beachy Head
(day before Boyne).

II.—The Political History of Reign.

To whom had Bill of Rights given power?—how did this work out in practice?

Watch for the growth of **Party Government**—had anything similar to it ever occurred in English history before?

Section I.—William tries to ignore Party—what is the result?

1692. La Hogue.
Defeat at Steinkirk.

Section II.—William fills Ministry with Whigs. The Junto, 1695–8—its **Reforms** (*specify*)—the Parliamentary legislation of same period, viz.—Triennial Act, 1694 (*distinguish from a previous one*)—Censorship of Press abolished (*note result of abolition*),

1693. Defeat at Landen.

1694. Talmash killed at Brest (*note for character of Marlborough*).

[Notes]

Extracts from letters of William III to his Dutch Ministers in 1698: '*The people here are now so foolishly engrossed with themselves that they do not pay the least attention to what is going on in foreign countries. . . . You cannot form an idea of the indifference with which foreign affairs are now considered. People here only busy themselves about a fanciful liberty, while they are forced to acknowledge that they never were so free, and have nothing to apprehend from me.*'¹

Essay (revision). The Act of Settlement is the last charter of the Written Constitution of England. In what chief points does the Unwritten Constitution of to-day differ from the Constitution as imagined in the reign of William III? Note especially, (1) the institutions of to-day which are technically unconstitutional, (2) the difference in the position of the king.

Essay. The life's work of William of Orange.

Map of West Europe, with mountains and Danube and Rhine marked: on this show the frontiers of France as they were at this point, and note the scenes of the different campaigns.

Sketch-map of the Flanders frontier on larger scale.

Thackeray's *Esmond* should be read at this point.

For description of the land battles of the succeeding wars, up to Waterloo, Bright (Vol. III) is the most convenient book. For the sea battles,

¹ Quoted from Grimblot's *William III and Louis XIV*, by Figgis, Pt. II, p. 112.

England.

1695 — Treason Law, 1696 (note 'Assassination Plot' and Fenwick's Case).

What caused downfall of Junto ?

Section III.—The behaviour of the Tories. The double character of the **Act of Settlement** (analyse this and show which clauses were permanent). What caused the reaction at the end of the reign ?

Europe.

1695. Victory at Namur (*this causes a Whig Parliament to be elected in England*).

1697. Peace of Ryswick—terms.

Schemes of Louis continue.

The Spanish Succession Question and the Partition Treaties (*sketch-map of Spanish dominions*).

Causes of outbreak of war. Attitude of England.

ANNE, 1702—14

Who took the place of William III ? By what means did he secure it ? Note the two chief weaknesses of Anne's character, and how they were turned to account by skilful politicians.

Watch again for proofs of inevitability of Party Government. Reign again begun by attempt to ignore Party.

What were the points of difference between Tories and Whigs in this reign ?

The Spanish Succession War; the theatre of operations.

1703. Marlborough in Flanders—why was Flanders the 'cock-pit of Europe.' What troops composed Marlborough's Army ?

1704. Marlborough leaves Flanders and marches where ?—why ? — (*trace his route on map*).

The armies and generals at Blenheim. Marlboro's tactics. Is he the greatest of English generals ? Why was

1704. Tories begin to be turned out from the Ministry—why ?

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and for the development of the navy generally, Mahan's books are pre-eminent, but too technical and advanced for middle forms. Fitchett gives a popular account of both land and sea battles. Callender's *Sea Kings of Britain* (Vols. II and III) gives the exploits of the famous admirals.

For the Union with Scotland, read Fletcher (Vol. III, pp. 248-256).

Essay. The character of Marlborough.

England.

[1707. The Union with Scotland—what were the difficulties in the way? Get up the terms carefully.]

1708. Last Tories ejected—which two? What do these now proceed to do?

1710. Harley has now won over Queen—what yet had to be done before the Ministry could fall? Where lies the sole importance of the Sacheverell case?

General election and its result.
First occasion on which Ministry has been changed by National Vote.

Europe.

Blenheim so important?

What other important event in same year?

1705. Chief interest in **Spain**. The English generals and their spheres.

1706. **Spain** continued. **Flanders**. Ramillies and its effects.

1707. **Spain**. English disaster.

1708. **Flanders**. Marlborough v. Vendome. Oudenarde, Lille and the Wynendaal affair.

1709. **Flanders**. Siege of Mons, and Malplaquet. On what grounds has this battle been criticised?

1710. Second attempt on **Spain**—its initial success (*why?*) and ultimate failure. Why is Spain so difficult to conquer?

1711. Marlborough prepares to advance on Paris.

Effect of change of English Ministry.

1713. **Peace of Utrecht**: terms. (The

[Notes]

Map of Europe at this point, noting the extent and the external possessions of the Great Powers. Note how the Spanish Empire had already begun to decline.

For the Imperial view of the Succession War, and the colonial rivalry now beginning between England and France, read Seeley's *Expansion of England*, pp. 151-60.

The old song 'The Vicar of Bray' describes the changes in politics and religions since the time of Charles II. At what two periods previously might an incumbent have been tempted to play an equally versatile part ?

For the '15, read Besant's *Dorothy Forster*.

England.

1714. Quarrel of Tory leaders. The schemes of Bolingbroke—how 'Fortune bantered' him.

Note also the political writers in the time of Anne.

Europe

first treaty in which colonies are mentioned.)

THE FIRST TWO HANOVERIANS, 1714—60

[The central themes of the early Hanoverian period are: (1) The growth of Cabinet Government; (2) European international politics; (3) growth of English trade and Empire; (4) the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in England.]

England.

Descent of George I. Result of his accession on (1) Whig, (2) Tory, parties.

Growth of Prime Minister and **Cabinet Government**—why? Critical character of the first year—what legislation was the consequence?

The '15. (1) in Scotland. Highlanders again—why? (2) in England.

Criticise conduct of (1) rebels, (2) Old Pretender in particular.

Why were so few executed?

Who were the leaders of the new Government?—what opposition was there?—what is the effect upon Governments of insufficient opposition? Career of Walpole. (What would have been the result of the Peerage Bill if it had passed?)

The 'South Sea Bubble'—what were the South Seas?—what was the South Sea trade?—what was the 'South Sea Scheme'?—what was the 'Bubble'?—what caused it to break?—what was result on political situation?

Europe.

1715. Louis XIV dies. France friendly to England till 1733.

1717—8. Alberoni tries to increase power of Spain. All Europe unites against him. What compliment was paid to the English navy, and how did it justify it?

[Notes]

Under Walpole and his successors the Government of England is run to suit the Mercantile class; this later, helps to entangle us in foreign wars, ruins Ireland, and finally loses us America. What was the 'Mercantile System'?

For the condition of English politics at this period, read Goldwin Smith (Vol. II, pp. 154-61), Fletcher (Vol. III, pp. 153-7).

George II on Walpole's method of government: '*I will order my army as I think fit; for your scoundrels in the House of Commons you may do as you please, you know I never interfere nor pretend to know anything of them, but this province I will keep to myself.*'¹ What had Walpole been evidently wanting to do with regard to the army?

The Family Compact of 1733 marks the continuation of the deliberate attempt, on the part of France particularly, to destroy English trade and colonisation. The wars which follow, right down to 1815, have therefore two aspects: (1) European, (2) Imperial (Colonies and Trade). The fighting goes on in India and America, as well as in Europe. Read Seeley's *Expansion of England*, Lecture II, and Fletcher (Vol. III, pp. 187-193). Macaulay's want of appreciation of Colonial and Naval matters is one of the most serious faults in his essays on the period.

Read *Anson's Voyage*, and note the difficulties with which he had to contend; *Anson's Taking of the Galleon* is published in Blackie's English Texts.

¹ Quoted by Lecky, *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*.

England.

Walpole's Ministry, 1721-42.—Key-note: **Peace**; how carried out with regard to (1) Ministry, (2) Parliament, (3) National policy?—give instances in each case.

The '**First Whig Peace**'—no 'events.'

1724. Bolingbroke returns. What had he been doing abroad?—what did he now do?

Trace growth of Opposition to Walpole. The family relations of the House of Hanover.

1727. Accession of George II—its effect on Walpole—how was danger overcome by him? Opposition still growing. What was the state of the Whig party now?

1733. Period of Peace drawing to a close. Spain tries to stop English 'South Sea' trade (*recall Utrecht trading clauses*). What event in previous history does this attempt recall?

1739. England forced into war—criticise behaviour of Walpole.

The events of '*Jenkins' Ear*' war (what similarities with Elizabethan times does it present?)

1742. Walpole's resignation. Whom would you have expected to fill the Government after Walpole's fall? What actually happened?

1743. The foreign policy of Carteret.

Europe.

1733. France and Spain make the **Family Compact** against England—why?

1739. War on sea between England and Spain.

1741. **Austrian Succession War**—its reasons. Who were attacking Austria? Walpole keeps England neutral.

1743. England involved in Austrian Succession War—who was responsible?—was it a mistake?

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Spoken by Pitt at time of Austrian Succession War: '*It is now but too apparent that this great, this powerful, this formidable kingdom, is considered only as a province to a despicable Electorate.*'

The battle of Dettingen is described in Fitchett's *Fights for the Flag*.

For the '45, read Scott's *Waverley*. Also Fletcher (Vol. III, pp. 263-278).

Classify the various Scotch invasions throughout English history, according to the routes taken; make contour map for 600 ft., and mark the places and dates of the battles.

Question. Account for the apathy of the English nation towards *both* sides at the time of the '45. (The chief point in this is the fact that the House of Commons did not represent the people. How were (1) the Country Members, (2) the Borough Members, elected?)

For Pitt, read Macaulay's First Essay on Chatham. It shows a want of appreciation of one part of Pitt's work—which is this?

George II to Pitt: '*You have taught me to look for the sense of my subjects in other places than in the House of Commons.*' What did George mean by this, and when did he say it?

England.

Rivalry within Government, ending in—

1744. Pelham's 'Broad-bottomed Administration.'

1745-6. The '45.—Contrast this with the '15. The Highlanders again (*recall reasons for Highlanders taking up the Stuart cause*). The nature of the battle of Prestonpans. The alternative routes to England (*compare again, and account for the choice*). Charles' chances of success—was it a mistake for him to turn back at Derby? Highlander behaviour in attack and retreat. The stand in Scotland. Cumberland's tactics at Culloden. Subsequent history of the Highlands. Meanwhile, Pitt admitted into Government—why had George objected?—what distinguished Pitt from other politicians? Has this admission of Pitt any deeper Constitutional significance? (*reflect what was the real power which forced Pitt into office*).

Europe, Sea, and Colonies.

(*note the attitude of Pitt*). Where is Dettingen, and what were English troops doing there?

1745. Fontenoy—for what is it famous?

1746. Marshal Saxe in Flanders (*a reversal of Marlborough's campaigns*).

1747. English defeats continued.

[Simultaneously with the European war there is fighting between the English and French—

(a) in India: English lose Madras. See p. 155.

(b) in North America. (*Make sketch-map showing the*

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For Wesley, read Fletcher (Vol. IV, pp. 223-8).

Macaulay's Essay on 'Ranké's *History of the Popes*' contains a fine contrast between the policy of the Church of Rome towards her sons of genius, and that of the Church of England. For the state of the English Church at this period, read Goldwin Smith (Vol. II, pp. 161-3).

A brilliant account of these events in America is given in A. G. Bradley's *The Fight with France for North America*. There are also several good novels—Thackeray's *Virginians* (which covers the period through to the American Independence War), Fenimore Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans*, and Chambers' *Maid-at-Arms*. Read also Fletcher (Vol. III, pp. 207-214).

Revision Essay. Contrast the Hanoverian oligarchy with the baronial oligarchy of Plantagenet times, showing similarities and differences in (1) cause, (2) course, (3) results.

*England.***1748-56. 'The Second Whig Peace.'**

The beginning of the Industrial Revolution—to what discovery was this due?—what was the social result? What towns now grow to prominence?

The rise of Wesleyanism—what was the state of the Church of England in these days?—criticise its attitude towards Wesley. (*Continue the table of the types of Dissent.*)

1754. Death of Pelham, and resulting political situation. The character of Newcastle—upon what did his 'system' depend?

Europe, Sea, and Colonies.

rival positions.) English colonists capture Louisbourg (the only success of the war).]

1748. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle—its terms—which side had been victorious?

France's schemes v. England.—I. In North America. The three lines of attack—make two sketch-maps, one showing the Northern States on larger scale. The attitude of the Indians—the work of William Johnson. The reasons for the English ill-success. The work of Dinwiddie and Shirley. (1) **The Ohio route.** Mark the French forts. The defeat of Washington, 1754, leads to Government help, and defeat of Braddock, 1755 (*what more recent British disasters does this remind you of?*). (2) **The Champlain route.** Mark the French forts, and the English fort in opposition.

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Essay. Discuss the causes, (a) International and European, (b) Imperial, of the Seven Years' War.

From letter of Lord Chesterfield in 1757: '*Whoever is in, and whoever is out, I am sure we are undone both at home and abroad; at home, by our increasing debt and expenses, abroad, by our ill-luck and incapacity. We are no longer a nation; I never saw yet so dreadful a prospect.*'

From 'Estimate of the Manners and Customs of the Times,' 1757: '*Our situation is most dangerous; we are rolling to the brink of a precipice that must destroy us.*'

Newcastle (about the same time) *loquitur*: '*What? is Cape Breton an island?*'

Pitt, on himself: '*I am quite sure that I can save the country and that no one else can,*' and again, '*I want to call this country out of that enervated state that twenty thousand men from France can shake it.*'

Barré on Pitt: '*No man ever entered his closet, who did not come out of it a better man.*'

Frederick the Great on Pitt: '*England has long been in labour, but has now produced a man.*'

Fitchett gives an account of Quiberon Bay in *Deeds that won the Empire*.

From letter of Horace Walpole in 1759 (the 'Year of Victories'): '*Our bells are worn threadbare with ringing for victories.*'

The following letters show some of the difficulties of Wolfe's task, and afford an interesting contrast:—

From Wolfe to Pitt (eleven days before assault on Heights of Abraham): '*In this situation, there is such a choice of difficulties that I own myself at a loss how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the most vigorous measures, but the courage of a handful of brave men should be exerted only*

*England.***1756-63. Seven Years' War.**

Defeats.

Resignation of Newcastle—why did Pitt fail to keep office?—events lead to deadlock (no ministry for three months, while 'gold-boxes were rained upon Pitt'—what does this mean?), ended by Pitt-Newcastle compromise—what was the arrangement? Which Party did this ministry belong to?

**1757-60. The Glorious Pitt-Newcastle Administration—
Pitt's Policy—**

(a) As regards the general conduct of the war. Is it fair to accuse Pitt of inconsistency?

(b) As regards the Navy. Whose policy does his recall?—is it now accepted as correct?

(c) As regards the Army and its officers. The new generals and their respective tasks, in Europe and in America.

*Europe, Sea, and Colonies.***II. In India.** See p. 157.**European Politics.**—

The 'Diplomatic Revolution.' Account for change of policy of Austria. The new alliances. **Outbreak of SEVEN YEARS WAR (1756-63).**

England already at war with France—defeats continue—

(a) **Period of Defeat (1756-8).**

Sea: Minorca, 1756 (before war was declared)—the Byng affair.

Europe: Ill-success of Cumberland.

America (Champlain route): Successes of Montcalm. Battle of Fort William Henry, 1757.

(b) **Period of Victory (1758-63).**

Sea: Pitt's policy and its results. The Admirals and their feats.

America: The effect of the sea-victories, and of capture of Louisbourg. The new generals and their duties. English on the offensive (*route-*

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*where there is some hope of a favourable event. However, you may well be assured, Sir, that the small part of the campaign that remains shall be employed for the honour of his Majesty and the interest of the nation, in which I am well sure of being seconded by the admiral and by the generals.'*¹

From General Townshend to his wife, about the same time: '*One month more will put an end to our troubles. I never served so disagreeable a campaign as this. Our unequal force has reduced our operations to a scene of skirmishing cruelty and devastation. It is war of the worst shape: a scene I ought not to be in; for the future, believe me, I will seek the reverse of it. . . . General Wolfe's health is but very bad, his generalship in my poor opinion is not a bit better (this only between us). . . . Our campaign is just over. I shall come back in Admiral Saunders' ship, and in two months shall again belong to those I ought never to have left.'*²

The Seven Years' War added nearly seventy million pounds to the National Debt.

Fitchett gives an account of Minden in *Fights for the Flag*.

See Macaulay's Second Essay on Chatham.

¹ From the *Annual Register*. Quoted in full by Colby, p. 248.

² From *Reports of Historical MSS. Commission*. Quoted in full by Colby, p. 249.

England.

Victories

Is there another side to the bright picture of successes?

Europe, Sea, and Colonies.

map again). Duquesne (why evacuated?). Champlain route (what check?). Quebec (*sketch-map*): Heights of Abraham—St. Foy and the winter siege—the Fleet again. Triple advance on Montreal. Settlement of Canada.

India (see p. 157): Lally *v.* Eyre Coote. Wandewash and end of French direct power in India. Did the navy play any part? Reasons for French failure.

Europe: The new general and his successes.

GEORGE III, 1760—1820

George's education and character. His intentions—were they justified? By what means did he hope to achieve his object? Might he have done it in any better way? Describe the system which George intended to destroy. Criticise his action in getting rid of Pitt. Compare the means by which the resignations of Pitt and of Newcastle were obtained.

King's first attempt at ruling—plan, to ignore party and rule by Privy Council.

Spain renews the Family Compact with France (when had this been made?), and declares war—unwisely (why?). Pitt gone—(what would he have done?), but system still working—result.

English Government (Bute's) withdraws

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Horace Walpole : '*Prerogative has once more become a fashionable word.*'

Pitt on the Treaty of Paris : '*France is chiefly formidable to us as a maritime and commercial power. What you gain in this respect is valuable to us above all through the injury to her which results from it. You leave to France the possibility of reviving her navy.*' Watch to see how this prophecy was fulfilled.

Map of English Empire as it was in 1763.

Orders of Louis XVI to his ministers, in time of Choiseul : '*To follow tendencies of English commerce, to observe in England the state of troops and armaments, to meddle adroitly in the affairs of the British colonies, to give the insurgent colonists the means of obtaining supplies of war, while maintaining the strictest neutrality ; to develop actively, but noiselessly, the navy, to keep in hand the means for rapidly equipping a fleet at Brest and Toulon, while Spain should be fitting one at Ferrol ; finally, at first fear of rupture, to assemble troops on shores of Brittany and Normandy, and get everything ready for an invasion of England, so as to force her to concentrate her forces, and thus restrict her means of resistance at the extremities of the empire.*'¹

Extract from speech of Grenville : '*That this kingdom has the sovereign legislative power over America is granted ; it cannot be denied ; and taxation is part of that sovereign power. It is, it has been exercised over those who are not, who were never represented. . . . Protection and obedience are reciprocal. Great Britain protects America ; America is bound to yield obedience. When the Americans want the protection of this kingdom they are always very ready to ask for it. That protection has always been afforded them in the most full and ample manner. The nation has run herself into an immense debt to give them their protection ; and now, when they are called upon to contribute a small share towards the public expense—an expense arising from themselves—they renounce your authority, insult your officers, and break out—I might almost say—into open rebellion. . . . Ungrateful people of America !'*'²

¹ Quoted in Mahan's *Influence of Sea-Power upon History*, p. 337.

² From C. K. Adams' *British Orations*. Quoted in full by Lee, p. 474.

England.

Bute's government—its failure (*why?*) (Note the career of the elder Fox.) King now takes new line—to use Party for his own purposes. The resuscitation of the Tory party—why was this so easily accomplished? What sacrifice of principle was involved in this new departure of the King?

Time necessary for organisation of New Party—what steps were taken? Interval filled up by 'stop-gap' Ministries, all distasteful to King—whom would George now have liked to make his minister? The three sections of the Whigs.

Grenville's ministry, 1763-5. Character of Grenville.

The First Wilkes' Case (*contrast this with Bate's or Darnell's case, as regards action of (1) Common Law, (2) House of Commons, (3) action of King. The importance lies in the light the case throws on the character of the House of Commons, and its need for reform.*)

The American Colonies—Grenville's two actions—

(1) Enforcement of Navigation Laws, 1764 (*what were these?—why did they bear more hardly on New England than on West Indies?—why had they not been lately enforced?*).

(2) Stamp Act, 1765—for what object? Was this (a) legal, (b) just, (c) wise? The opinions of (a) Pitt, (b) Burke.

The attitude of the colonists—is their behaviour above criticism?

Europe, Sea, and Colonies.

from war. **Treaty of Paris, 1763.** Note terms carefully — England's gains and restorations.

Criticise the peace from point of view of (1) Pitt, (2) Frederick the Great.

The Results of the Seven Years' War—

(1) In Europe.

(2) On Empire and Trade.

Twenty years' apparent peace on Continent follow. Russia very strong under Catherine II, allies with Prussia to destroy Poland (First Partition, 1770; Second and Third, 1793 and 1795), and with Austria to drive Turks from Danube and get to Black Sea.

France (Choiseul till 1770, then Vergennes) gives all efforts to revenging herself on England for 'Seven Years' War' defeats. Makes a splendid navy, and waits opportunity. (In doing this she neglected to help Poland and Turkey against her rivals until too late.)

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Extract from speech of Lord Mansfield: *'There can be no doubt, my Lords, but that the inhabitants of the colonies are as much represented in Parliament as the greatest part of the people in England are represented; among nine millions of whom there are eight which have no votes in electing members of Parliament. Every objection, therefore, to the dependency of the colonies upon Parliament, which arises on the ground of representation, goes to the whole present Constitution of Great Britain, and I suppose it is not meant to re-model that too.'*¹

Extract from speech of Pitt: *'The profit to Great Britain from the trade of the colonies is two millions a year. . . . This is the price America pays you for her protection. And shall a miserable financier come with a boast that he can bring a pepper-corn into the exchequer by the loss of millions to the nation? . . . I will beg leave to tell the House what is my opinion. It is that the Stamp Act be repealed absolutely, totally and immediately. That the reason for the repeal be assigned, namely, because it was founded on an erroneous principle. At the same time, let the sovereign authority of this country over the colonies be asserted in as strong terms as can be devised, and be made to extend to every point of legislation whatever . . . except that of taking their money out of their pockets without their consent.'*²

Extract from speech of Burke: *'The people of the colonies are descendants of Englishmen. England, sir, is a nation which still, I hope, respects, and formerly adored, her freedom. . . . The great contests for freedom in this country were from the earliest times chiefly upon the question of taxation. . . . The colonies draw from you, as with their life-blood, those ideas and principles. Their love of liberty is, as with you, fixed and attached on this specific point of taxing. . . . They were further confirmed by the form of their provincial legislative assemblies . . . their governments are popular to a high degree . . . and this share of the people in their ordinary government never fails to inspire them with lofty sentiments.'*³

And again (later): *'Leave America to tax herself. I am not here going into a distinction of rights. . . . I do not enter into these metaphysical distinctions, I hate the very sound of them. Leave the Americans as they anciently stood, and these distinctions, born of our unhappy contest, will die along with it.'*

For the whole of the American question, the original authorities quoted by Lecky, Vol. IV, in the text and footnotes, are most instructive. Burke's speeches on America are among Blackie's English Texts.

An extract from an account of a Swedish traveller, as early as 1748: *'I have been told by Americans publicly that within 30 or 50 years the English colonies in North America may constitute a separate state entirely independent of England. But as the whole country towards the sea is unguarded, and on the frontier is kept uneasy by the French, these dangerous neighbours are the*

¹ From *British Orations*. Quoted in full by Lee, p. 477.

² *Ibid.* Quoted in full by Lee, p. 475. Another (later) speech of Chatham's is quoted by Kendall, p. 350.

³ Quoted at length by Lee, p. 480.

England.

King gets rid of Grenville (*why?*)
—even though he has to accept
Rockingham, 1765-6 (most hated
section of all—why?). Stamp Act
repealed.

America.

At last George gets Pitt to accept
government, and dismisses Rocking-
ham at once. Pitt becomes **Lord**
Chatham—the effect of this. His
retirement. Ministry becomes
Grafton's, 1766-70.

Townshend's Revenue Act for
America (1767).

The Second Wilkes' Case, 1769—
what was now the constitutional
point affected?

The Junius Letters, 1769.

What has George meanwhile been
doing?—is at last able to summon
North to take on Ministry. Triumph
of King's policy (*contrast the failure*
of his attempt with Bute).

Colonists so far had
only desired right of
Direct Taxation—what
was the point of Town-
shend's move? Colon-
ists still protest.

The two countries fail
to understand each other
—can this fact be ex-
plained by—

(a) The origin and
history of the
colonies?

(b) The development

[Notes]

*reason why the love of these colonies for the metropolis does not utterly decline. The English Government has therefore to regard the French in North America as the chief power which urges these colonists to submission.'*¹

Novels for American Independence question: Thackeray's *Virginians*, Chambers' *Cardigan*. Read also Fletcher (Vol. III, pp. 289-311).

Essay. 'Freedom grows more quickly in countries not easy of invasion, than in those which are open to hostile attack.' Why should this be so? Give instances.

Extract from speech of Chatham in 1774: '*Although I love the Americans as men prize and setting a just value upon that inestimable blessing, liberty, yet if I could once persuade myself that they entertain the most distant intention of throwing off the legislative supremacy of the British Legislature, I should myself be the first person to enforce that power by every exertion this country is capable of making.*'²

Orders from New York State to Washington when made Commander-in-Chief in 1775: '*That whenever this important contest shall be decided by that fondest wish of each American soul—an accommodation with our mother country, you will cheerfully resign the deposit committed into your hands.*'³

Extract from Burke's speech on Conciliation with Colonies, delivered 1775: '*I declare against compounding for a poor limited sum, the immense, ever-growing, eternal debt which is due to generous government, from protected freedom. . . . If America gives you taxable objects . . . she has performed her part to the British revenue. . . . She may, I doubt not she will, contribute in moderation. I say in moderation, for she ought not to be permitted to exhaust herself. She ought to be reserved for a war; the weight of which, with the enemies that we are most likely to have, must be considerable in her quarter of the globe. There she may serve you, and serve you essentially. For that service, for all service, whether of revenue, trade, or empire, my trust is in her interest in the British Constitution. My hold of the colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges, and equal protection. These are ties, which, though light as air, are as strong as links of iron. Let the colonies always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your government—they will cling and grapple to you, and no force under heaven would be of power to tear them from their allegiance. But let it once be understood that your government may be one thing, and their privileges another . . . the cement is gone, the cohesion is loosened, and everything hastens to decay and dissolution. As long as you have the wisdom to keep the sovereign authority of this country as the sanctuary of liberty . . . wherever the chosen race and sons of England worship freedom, they will turn their faces towards you. Slavery they can have anywhere,*

¹ Quoted by Lecky, Vol. II., p. 241.

² From *Correspondence of William Pitt*.

³ Quoted by Lecky, Vol. IV., p. 186.

England.

North's (i.e. King's) Ministry, 1770-82.

Action of Grafton's and North's Ministries towards American Taxation.

1771. The Third Case in which Wilkes is concerned, and the point at issue. What constitutional principle is this time involved?

1775. Chatham and Burke protest against colonial policy of Government.

North's Conciliation Bill—why futile?

America.

of the English Constitution during the preceding hundred years?

(c) Geography?

Were the colonists agreed amongst themselves?—were any openly loyal? Why had they not shown this independent spirit before?

North's conciliatory action ineffectual—why?

1773. The affair of Boston tea-ships—what led up to this?

1774. Beginning of Coercion (specify)—first meeting of Congress—Olive Branch Petition: why ineffectual? Which parts still remained loyal?

The War—Map.

First Phase—Attempt to crush New England States (*facts*)—its failure, ending in Declaration of Independence, 1776.

Second Phase—Attempt to cut off New England States. The Champ-plain route again. Howe seizes New York—what strategical object? The object

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*it is a weed that grows in every soil . . . but, until you become lost to the feeling of your true interest and your natural dignity, freedom they can have from none but you. This is the true act of navigation, which binds to you the commerce of the colonies, and through them secures to you the wealth of the world. . . . Do not entertain so weak an imagination, as that your registers and your bonds, your affidavits and your sufferances, your cockets and your clearances, are what form the great securities of your commerce. . . . These things do not make your government. . . . It is the spirit of the English Constitution, which, infused through the mighty mass, pervades, feeds, unites, invigorates, vivifies, every part of the Empire.'*¹

Have these words of Burke been uttered in vain ?

Revise the history of the Family Compact and its renewals.

Essay (*advanced*) : Possible reflections of Chatham in his last hours. The subject is suitable for a poem.

Letter from Washington to French Government after Saratoga : '*If France delays a timely and powerful aid in the critical position of our affairs, it will avail us nothing should she attempt it hereafter. . . . Why need I run into detail, when it may be declared in a word that we are at the end of our tether, and that now or never our deliverance must come ?*'²

Despatch from Rodney to First Lord of Admiralty : '*The evacuation of Rhode Island was the most fatal measure that could possibly be adopted. It gave up the best and noblest harbour in America, whence squadrons in 48 hours could blockade the three capital cities of America, namely, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.*'³

Novel for the Gordon riots : Dickens' *Barnaby Rudge*.

Despatch of Washington to French, December 1780 : '*In any operation and under all circumstances, a decisive naval superiority is to be considered as a fundamental principle, and the basis upon which every hope of success must depend.*'⁴

For the Naval operations in this war, read Fletcher, Vol. III, pp. 313-9.

¹ Quoted at length by Colby, p. 258.

² Quoted by Mahan, *Influence of Sea-Power upon History*, p. 298.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 520.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 397.

England.

England.
1778. North's second Conciliation Bill—why futile? Changed attitude of Chatham—why? Circumstances of his death.

[Penal laws *v.* Roman Catholics repealed—when had they been passed?]

Dunning's Motion—its terms?

1780. [Lord G. Gordon riots—what was their cause?]

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America.

of Burgoyne's expedition—who is most responsible for its failure? The disaster at Saratoga, 1777—why was this so fatal to the British cause?

European War.

1778. France, on news of Saratoga, declares war. Comparison of English and French fleets.

1779. Spain declares war. Siege of Gibraltar—was this wise on the part of Spain?

1780. Dutch form 'Armed Neutrality'—what was their grievance? The First Battle of Cape St. Vincent—its object and effect.

1781. The successes of the French fleet

America.

1778. The effect of the Continental war upon the American campaign.

Which part of American dominions did England value most?

Fighting in American waters.

Review situation in colonies.

1780. Third Phase of War—to hold the South. Campaigns of Cornwallis and Rawdon—why a failure?

1781. Why had Cornwallis to surrender

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Despatch of Washington to De Grasse in 1781: '*The surrender of Yorktown, the honour of which belongs to your Excellency, has quite anticipated our most sanguine expectations. . . . It will depend upon your Excellency to terminate the war.*'¹

The tale of the Battle of the Saints is told by Fitchett in *Fights for the Flag*.

Essay Questions :

1. Estimate the effect of Sea-power in determining the result of the American Independence War.
2. Was the failure of England in this war at all due to mistakes on the part of (a) the English War Office, (b) the English generals?
3. Two essays, the first defending, the second attacking, the action of the Americans in breaking away from England. (See Goldwin Smith (II, pp. 203-6).)
4. Is the revolt of America to be taken as a proof that colonies, when strong enough, will sever themselves from the mother country? (See Seeley's *Expansion*, pp. 176-86.)
5. Trace resemblance between situation in 1777, and in the 'Black Week' of 1899. Why had the Boer War a different result from that with America?

The 'American Independence' War added 120 million pounds to the National Debt.

England.

1782. North resigns (March).

Second **Rockingham** Ministry, March–July—its chief members and composition.

‘Grattan’s Parliament’ granted to Irish—why? *For Irish affairs, see p. 153.*

Effect of Rockingham’s death on parties.

Shelburne’s Ministry, 1782–3. What party was this?—who was the most interesting man in it?

Reason for its downfall — ‘most scandalous episode in Parliamentary history.’ (*Watch for career of C. J. Fox.*)

Coalition Ministry under Portland—its composition. How brought to an end? Criticise action of king.

King calls upon **Pitt**.

European War.

(but note action of Warren Hastings in India).

1782. Victory of **The Saints**. The tactics of Rodney (*plan*).

America.

at Yorktown? Contrast the situation at Quebec in 1760.

What places were still held by British? Why was there no more fighting?

1783. Treaty of **Ver-sailles**—terms.

The easy terms which France gave England were due partly to signs of English recovery, but chiefly to the fact that France was alarmed by Russia’s expansion in East v. Turkey, and wanted England as an ally against her. Note that France again turns to **Continent**, and away from **Colonial Empire**.

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Essay. Contrast the three efforts made by George III to establish his influence by means of (1) Bute, (2) North, (3) Pitt.

Question. Distinguish the two competing political principles in 1783. Why did the nation support the King's side ?

Specify the work of Brindley, Telford, Roebuck, Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, Cartwright, and Watt.

Continue note on growth of English Towns.

For the Industrial Revolution and its Effects, read Fletcher (Vol. IV, pp. 197-214).

For Pitt's work before the French Revolution War, read Goldwin Smith (Vol. II, pp. 239-48 and 254-8). For Pitt's life generally, read Fletcher (Vol. III, pp. 325-338).

Essay (revision). The history of the House of Lords, with special reference to the changes in its character initiated by the younger Pitt. The modern proposals as to its reform.

England.

Pitt's Ministry, 1783-1801.—Was George right in forcing in Pitt against the wishes of the House of Commons; if so, why?

Why did not Pitt dissolve Parliament until March 1784?—how was it that the Whigs lost the General Election? What is the allusion in 'Fox's Book of Martyrs'?

The end of the eighteenth century is the time of the great **Industrial Revolution** in England. What inventions caused this, and what were its effects (1) commercially, (2) politically, (3) socially?

First Phase of Pitt's Ministry—before the French Revolution. Pitt as a Peace Minister. (*Begin to collect facts for a contrast between him and his father.*) Note his actions—

(1) As a financier (Pitt was inclined towards Free Trade. What was the fiscal system of England in his time? What book had recently been written in favour of Free Trade?).

(2) As a reformer.

(3) As a diplomatist.

The power of the Whig oligarchy now begins to weaken, owing to (1) rise of sources of wealth other than land—what were these? (2) Pitt's alteration of the character of the House of Lords into its present one—where does the difference lie?

(Note the Regency Bill quarrel in 1788—where lay the inconsistency of Fox's conduct?)

Political progress suddenly checked by the **French Revolution** of 1789.

Europe.

France rapidly becoming bankrupt—what expenses during the last hundred years had brought this about? The country was full of discontent about the privileges of the nobles—what were these? All Central Europe was also Feudal—why did not the Revolution break out there?

How was it that in England affairs had never got into the condition that they did in France?

In France the 'Estates General,' which originated only a generation later than the English Representative Parliament, had not been called since 1614; what had made

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Extracts from Burke's 'Reflections on the French Revolution': '*Aristotle observes that a democracy has many striking points of resemblance with a tyranny. Of this I am certain, that in a democracy, the majority of the citizens is capable of exercising the most cruel oppressions upon the minority, whenever strong divisions prevail in that kind of polity, as they often must; and that oppression of the minority will extend to far greater numbers, and will be carried on with much greater fury, than can almost ever be apprehended from the dominion of a single sceptre.*' '*Whenever our neighbour's house is on fire, it cannot be amiss for the engines to play a little on our own.*'

For Pitt's new attitude, read Goldwin Smith (Vol. II, pp. 272-6), and Fletcher (Vol. IV, pp. 1-14).

Extract from Burke's famous prophecy as to the ultimate outcome of the Revolution in France: '*Everything depends upon the army in such a government as yours, for you have industriously destroyed all the opinions and prejudices, and, so far as in you lay, all the instincts which support government. Therefore the moment any difference arises between your National Assembly and any part of the nation, you must have recourse to force. Nothing else is left to you; or rather, you have left nothing else to yourselves. . . . In the fluctuation of all kind of authority, the officers of the army will remain for some time mutinous and full of faction, until some popular general, who understands the art of conciliating the soldiery and who possesses the true spirit of command, shall draw the eyes of all men upon*

England.

English attitude, at first sympathetic, soon becomes antagonistic. What reasons were there for this? Did the spirit of the French Revolution find any echo in England? What was the 'spirit of the French Revolution'? (*Recall remarks temp. Stuarts on 'Order v. Liberty.'*)

Europe.

this possible? (*See note on 'European Despotism,' temp. Henry VII.*)

1789. Louis XVI calls the Estates General; the Tiers Etat (i.e. Commons) proclaims itself the National Assembly.

1790. Assembly confiscates property of Nobles and of Church.

1791. Extremists grow stronger than moderates. Government all entrusted to one Chamber.

FRENCH REVOLUTION WAR

Effect of French Revolution on English politics. Old distinction between parties disappears (what was this?)—what is the new line of division?

The new Tory party—did any Old Whigs become New Tories? The change in the policy of Pitt—what measures did he now take?—are they justified? The new Whig party and its leaders.

1793. Pitt takes up French challenge for war—was there any justification for this war? Pitt's war management compared with his father's.

1792. French Assembly abolishes Kingship and proclaims the Republic; Issue of 'November Decree' offering help to all Peoples against their rulers.

War with Austria and Prussia (Russia seizes opportunity of dismembering Poland).

1793. Jacobins (extremists) gain control. Execute King. Declare war against England.

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himself. Armies will obey him on his personal account. But the moment in which that event shall happen, the person who really commands the army is your master; the master of your assembly, the master of your whole republic.' Watch to see how this prophecy was fulfilled. What precedents (a) in Rome, (b) in England, may Burke have had in his mind?

The battle of the First of June is described by Fitchett in *Fights for the Flag*. For the whole war, 1794-1815, Fitchett's *How England saved Europe* may be read. The style and tone of Fitchett's books may well be criticised at this point. For the Navy, Marryat's novels are excellent.

Sketch-map of French possessions in Europe at end of 1795.

Consider, in the light of the events of 1796, the wisdom of entrusting the safety of England entirely to her fleet.

For England's desperate state in 1796-7, read Fitchett's *How England saved Europe* (Vol. I, pp. 145-63).

Begin to make a tabular scheme of the Coalitions, showing how the first three were broken up by French victories on land, and how England in each case was left to defend itself. Note throughout the services of the English fleet.

For the Navy mutinies, read Goldwin Smith (pp. 269-71), Fitchett's *How England saved Europe* (Vol. I, pp. 214-44).

Essay. The occasions on which England has been saved by the fleet.

England.

1794. Hood at Toulon—mistake of English Government. First appearance of Bonaparte, and of Nelson.

Howe at Brest—his battle and tactics.

1795. English ejected from Holland.

Pitt tries to make peace in vain.

Holland and Spain join France against England.

1796. England sees danger and rallies strength for war. Her desperate state in 1796-7. What dangers, external and internal, threatened her, and how was she prepared to meet them?

1797. The worst year that England has ever gone through. The mutinies—account for, and contrast. How was England saved?—(*the history of the fleet for last two years is important; note especially the Mediterranean fleet, its Admiral and officers*).

1798. [Great Rebellion in Ireland, see p. 155].

Europe.

1794. Formation of **First Coalition** v. France. French 'Committee of Public Safety' takes control—crushes enemies by Reign of Terror, and organises army. French drive out invaders, and—

1795. Control the government of Holland.

Orderly government of Directory formed (*note: rule of Single Chamber has been a failure—what other instance can you give?*).

1796. Directory sends Bonaparte v. Austrians in Italy, and makes naval scheme to destroy England.

1797. Bonaparte crushes Austria, and **breaks up the First Coalition** (Peace of Campo Formio). England left alone against France. Naval scheme fails through England's two victories.

1798. Bonaparte goes to Egypt—why?—his adventures, and

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The battle of the Nile is described by Fitchett in *Deeds that won the Empire*.

England.

Nelson in the Mediterranean (*tactics again*).

1799. Sidney Smith at Acre.

English again ejected from Holland.

What attitude did Fox take towards this war?

1801. Resignation of Pitt—its cause.
Criticism action of the King.

Addington's Ministry ('No talents'),
1801-4.

Nelson in the Baltic.

1802. Criticism terms of Amiens from the English point of view.

Europe.

the causes of his failure. Russians and Austrians encouraged to make **Second Coalition**.

1799. Return of Bonaparte (what happened to his army?)—becomes ruler of France as 'First Consul.'

1800. Bonaparte again defeats Austrians in Italy, and—

1801. Breaks up **Second Coalition** (Treaty of Lunéville). England again left alone. Bonaparte organises 'Armed Neutrality of North' against England—how foiled? What other bad news also reaches Bonaparte?

1802. Treaty of Amiens between England and France. Bonaparte's object. The terms of the treaty—were they fulfilled?

NAPOLEONIC WAR, 1803-15

Contrast the character of the Napoleonic War with that of the preceding one.

1804. Pitt again Prime Minister—why?—his war strategy again.

1803. Reasons for renewal of war.

1804. Bonaparte proclaims himself Emperor Napoleon. His

[Notes]

For the invasion scheme, read Fletcher (Vol. IV, pp. 51-67).

Make Line of Time of the life of Nelson.

An account of the Naval Strategy of 1804-5 and of the tactics at Trafalgar is given by Fitchett in *Deeds that won the Empire*. The note on naval tactics may now be completed.

Essay. The lessons of the history of naval warfare in the past, and their importance to-day.

Essay. The similarities and contrasts in the life's work, policy, and circumstances of the death of the two Pitts.

The full text of the Berlin Decrees is given by Colby (p. 290).

For both Pitt and Fox, see Introduction to Canto I of Scott's *Marmion*.

England.

The English Admirals and their duties.

- 1805.** The Naval Blockades (notice particularly the blockade of Brest), and Trafalgar.

What did the English fleet do with itself after Trafalgar? Was there any need for England to go on fighting at all?

- 1806** (January). Death of Pitt and its supposed cause. Ministry of 'All the Talents' and its leaders. (*When is a Coalition Ministry advisable? what other Coalition Ministries have there been in English history?*)

The effect of office upon Fox—what was his last work? Consider his character. Who took his place in the Government?

- 1807.** Portland Ministry, 1807–9. Had Portland ever been Prime Minister before?—what change had taken place in his views since then? Who were the leading men in the Ministry?

England's answer to Napoleon's challenge at Berlin.

Europe.

first scheme for invasion of England—why was it hopeless?

- 1805.** Formation of the **Third Coalition**. Napoleon's Great Naval Campaign against England—upon what did all his plans hinge?—why did they fail?—Why was Caldercourt-martialled? what ought Villeneuve to have done when he got back from West Indies? At what point did Napoleon give up his scheme and turn on the Third Coalition?

What two battles crushed Austria?

- 1806.** What battle crushed Prussia?

Napoleon now opens a new sort of campaign against England—of what nature was it?

- 1807.** Napoleon's battles in Russia. The Treaty of Tilsit and its terms. Make outline map of Europe to fill in to show Napoleonic

[Notes]

Sketch-maps of Peninsula (showing mountains and chief routes) will be needed to show (1) campaigns of Wellesley and of Moore, 1808-9 ; (2) of Wellesley, 1809-10 ; (3) the Fortress-fights and Salamanca, with the Burgos advance ; (4) final advance to France.

For Peninsular War, Napier's *History of the War in the Peninsula* and Fitchett's books may be read ; also Fletcher, Vol. IV, Chap. 5.

Questions—

1. Show how Wellington was assisted by the geographical formation of the Peninsula.
2. Contrast the difficulties with which Wellington had to contend with those which confronted Marlborough.
3. Contrast Wellington and Marlborough as generals.
4. Can any similarities be drawn between the tasks and characters of Wellington and Washington ?

(These questions should be kept in mind and answered when 1815 is reached.)

England.

England's answer to Treaty of Tilsit.

The War Policy of the last two Governments—English failures.

England.

English army at last used with effect.

1808. Peninsular War mismanaged by English Government—what statesmen were responsible, and what were their mistakes?

1809. The Walcheren expedition—its object, and reasons for its failure. Its consequence in English politics.

Perceval's Ministry, 1809–12.

Peninsula.

1807. Junot enters Portugal—Napoleon's treatment of Spain—its revolt.

1808. Wellesley lands in Portugal. The first campaign and its result. Moore left in command—his orders from Government—what position did they lead him into?—what is the action that has made him famous?—his (1809) retreat and death (January).

Wellesley again—his point of attack, and first campaign. Did he make any mistakes?—did he suffer for them, and learn anything by them?

His new strategy and its purpose. Can you give other instances of such strategy?

Europe.

Empire. What country still defied him?—what steps did he take to subdue it?

Europe.

1808. Napoleon makes his brother King of Spain.

(At end of year) Rising of Austria against Napoleon. What effect had this on Peninsular War?

1809. Austria crushed at Wagram.

Great Social Revolution in Prussia—feudalism abolished, &c.—nation begins secretly to arm.

[Notes]

Sketch-map of condition of Europe at the time of the height of Napoleon's power.

[The King's direct power of controlling the Government has, since George III, been reduced to a minimum, owing to the growth of Cabinet Government, by which the Executive Powers of the Monarchy (see under Henry II) have been 'put into commission' (see Appendix II for the process). The statesmen now become still more important than the King, and events should be grouped round their personalities, just as in earlier times they group themselves round the King. So the names and policies of Castlereagh, Canning, Peel, Palmerston, Gladstone, Disraeli and Salisbury lead us on to the present generation of statesmen.]

For a vindication of Castlereagh, see Fletcher (Vol. IV, pp. 244-5, and *passim*).

England.

1811. The 'Regency' begins — character of the Regent.
The 'Luddite' Riots and their cause.

1812. Liverpool's Ministry, 1812-27 — who returned to office with this ministry? — was his policy in any way changed?
War with America begins—why? —its events.

Peninsula.

1810. The reason for Busaco being fought.

Triumph of Wellington's strategy.

1811. What task now lay before Wellington before he could enter Spain? Why were Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo so important? Note the battles fought near there. What is Albuera famous for?

1812. Capture of the fortresses—under what disadvantages did Wellington labour? Advance into Spain—his victory, and his defeat and retreat—the reasons of these last.

1813. Wellington's position now much improved—why? (*the two side-columns will supply the answer*).

The final advance into Spain. Wellington's strategy and its success.

Europe.

All Europe feeling effects of 'Continental System' —discontent grows —English victories encourage Europe.

1812. Revolt of Russia, leading to Moscow campaign, and shattering of Napoleon's Grand Army.

1813. All Europe rises against Napoleon. **The Fourth Coalition.** Great campaign in Germany — Napoleon defeated at Leipsic.

[Notes]

The Great French War, 1793-1815, added six hundred million pounds to the National Debt.

A fine description of the chief phase of Waterloo is given in Conan Doyle's *Great Shadow*; a full account is given by Fitchett in *Deeds that won the Empire*. Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* and Byron's *Childe Harold* also deal with the period.

Complete the table of Eighteenth Century wars with France.

Questions—

1. The reasons why England came successfully through the strain of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars.
2. Compare the position of England in 1789 with that in 1815—how was it that she had profited so much by the war? What effect had this upon her development during the next century?
3. Make a map of the British Empire at this point, and compare it with that made in 1763.
4. The land-tactics of Napoleon compared with the sea-tactics of Nelson.

Map of British Empire in 1815.

<i>England.</i>	<i>Peninsula.</i>	<i>Europe.</i>
1814. Criticise action of English Government at Peace of Paris.	1814. Wellington enters France. Toulouse, April 10—was it necessary?	1814. Allies enter France. Napoleon's great defensive campaign. Napoleon deposed (April 2). First Peace of Paris—its terms.

The 'Hundred Days.' [How was France governed between the First Treaty of Paris and the return of Napoleon? The Allies meanwhile were discussing, at the Congress of Vienna, the re-settlement of Europe—what was the result of this Congress?] The effect of Napoleon's return upon the International position. **The Fifth Coalition.** Had Napoleon as good an army as he had had in 1814? Where were the armies which threatened him, and what was his plan of campaign? Was his first movement successful? Did Wellington make any mistakes? At what point did Napoleon's plans begin to go wrong? Draw a plan showing the positions of Charleroi, Quatre Bras, Ligny, Waterloo, Wavre, and Brussels. Upon what did Wellington depend when he decided to defend Waterloo? The battle (*plan*): distinguish the phases. Was there any point in the battle at which the English defence might easily have been pierced? To what battle in previous English history may it be compared?

The Second Treaty of Paris (*note especially the terms that affected the British Empire, and criticise them*)—its difference from the first. Was Europe now in exactly the same condition as it had been before 1789?

THE HISTORY OF IRELAND, 1782—1800.

Had Ireland had a Parliament of its own before 1782?—if so, what was the change that then was made? What induced the English Government to take this step? What essential difference is there between Grattan's Parliament and the Irish Parliament that would now be formed if Ireland were granted Home Rule?

Why did Grattan's Parliament fail to satisfy (1) Protestant

[Notes]

For Irish affairs, read Goldwin Smith (Vol. II, pp. 233-98) and Fletcher (Vol. IV, pp. 88-109). Make a Line of Time for the events between 1782 and 1801.

For the whole of the relationships of England with India, Seeley's *Expansion of England* (second course) is illuminating. Read also Fletcher (Vol. IV, Chap. 3).

Sketch-map of India, showing independent states and the various 'factories' of England, France, and Holland.

settlers in Ireland, (2) the Irish upper-class Roman Catholics? Also (notice that this is quite a separate question), what reason had (1) the Protestant settlers in Ireland, (2) the Irish peasantry, to dislike the English Home Government? What steps did Pitt take to lessen these different grievances?—how were his Free Trade proposals wrecked? The ‘United Irishmen’ movement. Whose doing was this? What was the effect of the French Revolution War on this movement?

Can you recall any previous occasion on which disaffection in Ireland was taken advantage of by England’s enemies? The French expedition of 1796—reasons for its ill-success. Distinguish two suppressions of revolt: a preliminary one in 1796, the real one later in 1798.

The ’98 Rebellion. What steps did the English Government take to check this? Describe the nature of this rising, and the behaviour of both sides. Note the second French expedition and its fate.

Lord Cornwallis sent by Pitt to report on the Irish situation (*where else had Cornwallis distinguished himself?*)—what were the reasons which led him and Pitt to decide on Union? Had the Parliaments ever been united before? What step was essential to make the arrangement perfect, and how was this prevented? How were (1) the governing Protestants in Ireland, (2) the educated Roman Catholics, induced to accept the change? Contrast the terms of the Irish Union and of the Scotch. (*Continue note on English injustices to Ireland.*) What were the real intentions of Pitt?

INDIA (TO 1823)

(*Revise origin of East India Company, and its early rivalry with Dutch.*)

In the eighteenth century France becomes our rival.

Situation Previous to Austrian Succession War—England possessed three ‘factories’—Bombay (dowry of Katherine of Braganza)—Madras (1629)—Calcutta (1640). France had factories at Mahé, Pondicherry, Chandernagore.

At beginning of eighteenth century Mogul Empire breaks up. Intrigues of French—Dupleix Governor of Pondicherry, 1741. **Struggle between England and France for Empire begins.**

During Austrian Succession War, 1742–8. The fate of Madras. For what was it exchanged at the Peace?

Between Austrian Succession and Seven Years’ Wars. The schemes

[Notes]

Macaulay's Essay on Clive should be read. This essay is published separately in Longmans' Travellers' Library. Orme's *Black Hole of Calcutta*, published in Blackie's English Texts, should also be read.

It is interesting to notice, as a contrast between English and French government methods, that Labourdonnais languished for years in the Bastille, Dupleix died ruined and broken-hearted, and Lally was executed.

Second sketch-map showing territory now (1) annexed, (2) under English influence.

Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings should be read. (This essay is published separately in Longmans' Travellers' Library.) Also Fletcher (Vol. IV. pp. 142-162).

Essay. The reasons why England, and not France, secured India.

For Wellesley, read Fletcher (Vol. IV, pp. 168-177).

of Dupleix—how far was he successful? His attack on English—what was Clive's counter-stroke, and what was its effect? The fate of Dupleix. Did any French army still remain in India?

During Seven Years' War, 1756-63. The intention of Clive—why was it altered? Scene changes to the North—Clive's operations in Bengal. How did English maintain their influence after victory? Scene changes back to the South—why?—the importance of Wandewash. What was Clive doing meanwhile? Did the fleet play any part in these operations? The terms of Treaty of Paris as it affected India.

Rule of English in Bengal—its vices—events leading to annexation. Clive's second visit. North's 'Regulating Act,' 1773—its cause and its provisions. What was its weak point?

Governor-Generalship of Warren Hastings, 1773-83—what previous experience had he had in India? Clearly distinguish *two* periods of his rule: (1) Before the French War (1771-8), (2) after French War. (1) His administrative reforms—the Rohilla War (defend his action if possible)—the effect upon him of the Regulating Act—his enemies in the Council—the Nundkhomar affair (why was Nundkhomar hostile?—was Hastings to blame for his execution? why had he not been executed before?)—the end of the Council dead-lock, 1776.

(2) Hastings and his action against France (after Saratoga). **During 'American Independence' War, 1778-83.** How did Hastings save India from French invasion? (*note the sea-fighting near India, and the French admiral*). What other dangers had he to contend with? Who was his most formidable foe? How did he raise the money for troops to contend against him? How was India saved for the English?

Hastings resigns in 1783. His impeachment—was it justified?—has it had any good result?

Pitt's India Act of 1784—what alteration did it make in the administration?

French Revolution War—how did this affect India? **Lord Wellesley's Governor-Generalship, 1798-1805** :—

1. Mysore War—Wellesley's settlement of the South.

2. Oudh misgovernment—Wellesley's settlement of the North. What system do you see in these two settlements?

3. Great Mahratta War—who were the Mahrattas?—into what groups were they divided?

Two chief campaigns (simultaneous) : (1) In South of Mahratta

[Notes]

Third sketch-map, showing parts (1) annexed, (2) subsidiary, after rule of Wellesley.

Fifth map, showing position on retirement of Lord Hastings.

Questions :

1. What causes rendered it possible for England to gain a footing in India, and to extend its power ?
2. What was the 'buffer-states' policy ? Exemplify it in India—how was it altered by Wellesley ?

Question. Most wars have a bad effect upon all contending parties ; in the case of the late French Wars, England had profited ;—account for this exception.

Write two essays, one defending, the other condemning, the introduction of Machine Labour and the Factory System. The subject is suitable for a debate.

For an account of the leading English politicians at this point, see Goldwin Smith (Vol. II, pp. 313–9).

Question. The reasons for the great expansion of English trade at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

country ; (2) In North along Ganges. Note generals and battles in each case. Why was the work left unfinished ?

End of French influence in India. End of the first phase of Indian Conquest, viz. rivalry with France. In the second phase the difficulties are with natives only.

Governor-Generalship of Lord Hastings, 1813-23 (the Rawdon of the American War). The final Mahratta War and its settlement. War against the Ghurkas of Nepal.

What tribes of India now remained unconquered ?

THE COMING OF REFORM, 1815-34.

England.

1815 *seq.* (Liverpool's Ministry continued).

State of England after the war ; effects of—

(a) Transition of hand-labour to machinery (not new).

(b) Poverty of foreign nations.

(c) Recommencement of foreign competition in corn.

(d) End of demand for war supplies.

Riots in country—specify.

Attitude of Tory Government (criticise)—

(a) The Six Acts (Sidmouth Code), 1819.

(b) The new Corn Law, 1815 (*had corn ever yet been 'imported free'?*).

(Regent becomes George IV in 1820. Divorce scandal and Cato Street conspiracy.)

Country begins to recover (*why?*) and movement for Reform is taken up from the

Europe.

Congress of Vienna rearranges map of Europe, regardless of 'French Revolution principles.' Chief changes:—

(a) Prussia gets provinces on Rhine (Rhenish Prussia).

(b) Palatinate is given to Bavaria (Rhenish Bavaria).

[*Note: The large States of the Empire have absorbed the little ones, and the 'Holy Roman Empire' has at last disappeared.*]

(c) Belgium is joined to Holland, in order to check France in the North.

(d) Norway is joined to Sweden.

(e) North Italy is given to Austria.

Austrian, Prussian and Russian Emperors then make '**Holy Alliance**,' to repress all Democratic feeling through Europe. The old autocratic kingships are restored in France, Spain, and Naples, and popular risings are suppressed. (Castlereagh keeps aloof from this.)

[Notes]

Begin note on the development of the Tory Party in the nineteenth century, from Sidmouth to Chamberlain.

Begin note on the decay of strict Protection in Trade (recall remarks on Pitt).
What is the object of Protection ?—with regard to what articles, and for what object, did Huskisson relax its principles ?

Canning said in 1822: *I have called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old* ; what did he mean by this ?

Essay. Contrast Wellington and Marlborough as politicians.

On the need of Parliamentary Reform, see Goldwin Smith (Vol. II, pp. 320-2).

Revise history of Parliamentary Representation since the time of Edward I.

Question. What is meant by the statement that the Bill of Rights took one hundred and fifty years for its realisation ?—how was it that its implicit principles did not at once come into force ?—did they do so entirely in 1832 ?

England.

point where it was stopped by the French Revolution. Chief reforms wanted are those of (1) Legal system, (2) Trade system, (3) Religious disabilities, (4) Parliamentary Representation. Specify the evils in each case.

1821-2. Sidmouth and Castle-reagh replaced by Peel, Canning, and Huskisson. Effect of these changes: reforms of Peel and Huskisson.

1827. Canning's Ministry. His foreign policy.

1827-30. Wellington's Ministry. Wellington as a politician—his attitude towards Reforms.

1828. Repeal of Test and Corporation Acts (*recall these—had they remained effective?*).

1829. Catholic Emancipation (*note O'Connell, see under Ireland, p. 173*).

1830-4. Grey's Ministry. The Reform Bill struggle.

Movement for Parliamentary Reform helped on by events in France.

1832. The First Reform Bill—its clauses—

I. Redistribution of Seats (a) in towns, (b) in counties.

II. Franchise (a) in towns, (b) in counties.

To which class of society did the Reform Bill give power?—which class had had

Europe.

[The European history of the nineteenth century lies chiefly in the undoing of all this, and in the gradual triumph of the Revolution spirit that a nation should conduct its own affairs, and be free from both foreign control and home despotism.]

1822. Canning throws weight of England into scale against Holy Alliance—thus:—

(a) Spain and Spanish colonies. The Monroe Doctrine.

(b) Portugal.

(c) Greece v. Turkey. Navarino, 1827.

1828. Wellington stops Canning's policy. Russia frees Greece.

1830. France rebels against a tyrant king, turns off House of Bourbon and elects Louis Philippe of Orleans, who relies on Middle Classes and Parliament.

Palmerston now English Foreign Secretary (*is Foreign Minister, with few breaks, till 1865*). England and France unite v. the Holy Alliance.

France and England unite—

(a) To free Belgium.

(b) To help Queens of

[Notes]

Essay. A defence of the system of Parliamentary Representation before 1832.

Essay (advanced). The result of the Reform Bills upon the character of the House of Commons and its debates.

Begin note on 'The development of Democratic Principles during the nineteenth century.'

From the accession of Queen Victoria to 1880, McCarthy's *History of Our Own Times* presents an eminently readable account. In his later volumes the author has not been so successful in concealing partisan spirit.

[The most important fact in the early years of Queen Victoria is the growth of scientific invention and its practical application; the railway, steamboat, and telegraph practically obliterate the obstacles of distance which had hampered trade and to a great extent isolated countries and towns. These great changes were well in operation by 1850; the subsequent half-century sees the expansion of these inventions. Not least of the great developments is that of the Press; the *Times* was first printed by steam machinery in 1814.]

A Chartist Petition is given by Kendall (p. 387).

Extract from Speech of Cobden against Protection: '*They (i.e. the landowners) monopolise to themselves the fruit of the industry of the great body of the community; they allow the productions of the spindle and the loom to go abroad to furnish them with luxuries from the farthest corners of the world, but refuse to permit to be brought back in exchange what would minister to the wants and comforts of the lower orders.*'

Extract from Peel's 'Tamworth Manifesto' of 1834: '*I consider the Reform Bill a final and irrevocable settlement of a great constitutional question—a settlement which no friend to the peace and welfare of this country would attempt to disturb. . . . If by adopting the spirit of the Reform Bill it be meant that we are to live in a perpetual vortex of agitation—that public men can only*

England.

it since 1688 ?—what further reform was now made inevitable ?—what was the result of the Bill upon the Tory party ?

Acts of First Reform Parliament—

(a) Abolition of slavery.
Its effect on West Indies.

(b) Poor Law Amendment Act. (*Revise the history of the Poor Laws.*)

Melbourne Ministry (still Whig),
1834–41.

1835. Municipal Reform.

[Queen Victoria succeeds,
1837—trace her descent.]

Europe.

Spain and Portugal against
uncles (representing auto-
cracy).

Hanover now separated from
England. (The events of 1866
later merge it into the German
Empire.)

WHIG REACTION, 1835–65.

Attitude of Whig leaders to
Reform. Causes of growth in
the country of—

(a) Radicalism and ‘Char-
tism’ (which of the clauses
of the Charter have been
realised ? — criticise the
others).

(b) The Anti-Corn Law
League movement. Its
leaders. What was it that
had made this movement
inevitable ?

(c) Tory revival. Peel and
the new Tory principles.

Weakness of Melbourne’s
ministry—its causes.

[Notes]

support themselves in public estimation by adopting every popular impression of the day, by promising the instant redress of anything which anybody can call an abuse, by abandoning altogether that great aid of Government, more powerful than either law or reason, the respect for ancient rights and the deference to prescriptive authority,—if this be the spirit of the Reform Bill, I will not undertake to adopt it. But if the spirit of the Reform Bill implies merely a careful review of institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, undertaken in a friendly temper, combining, with the firm maintenance of established rights, the correction of proved abuses, and the redress of real grievances, in that case I can, for myself and my colleagues, undertake to act in such a spirit and with such intentions.'

Disraeli's early novels, *Sybil* and *Coningsby*, give a description of the social condition of the people at this time, and show that their author was even thus early in sympathy with the poorer classes. Dickens' novels also are an indictment of the 'Individualism' of the day.

An extract from Peel's speech in favour of Corn Law repeal is given by Kendall (p. 411).

Justin McCarthy's short *History of Our Own Times* gives a brilliant account of Disraeli's rise (Chap. vii.).

Begin Line of Time of Disraeli, and watch for facts which illustrate his character and policy. Disraeli's arguments against a sudden abolition of duties are interesting in the light of recent events; in 1846 he said: '*I do not know what the noble lord means by the protective system of this country. . . . I do not find that such a system ever existed. There was once in England a Commercial System, founded on principle, definite in its details, and in a certain sense, beneficial in practice—I mean the colonial system. No doubt it involved some degree of protection to native industry, but it was always auxiliary to the colonial system. . . . Now we had in those days a very liberal system of commerce with the continent. There were propositions made at Utrecht, which were not carried into effect, for a general system of commercial communication at a very moderate duty—at 10 per cent. That was really the principle of Free Trade. . . . But at length your colonial system deserted you; you lost your principal colonies, and then you had to lay down a new principle. It fell to the lot of Mr. Pitt to do that. His speeches . . . are a development of the real principles of Free Trade—a large system of commercial intercourse on the principle of reciprocal advantage. He told the members of this House: "You must no longer adhere to those old ideas derived from the colonial system, for we have no longer a colonial world to support." What did Mr. Pitt do? He brought forward a new Tariff, and said: "These are the terms of interchange with Europe. I want to have a free intercourse; and I have entered into commercial treaties with various powers, and I have begun with France." . . . Mr. Huskisson pursued the same system further.'*¹ Notice that Disraeli did not contest the correctness of the principle of Free Trade.

¹ From *Selected Speeches of Lord Beaconsfield*, edited by T. B. Kebbel.

England.

1840. Penny post—its author.

1841-6. Peel's Conservative Ministry, its reforms—

(a) Mines Act, and the men who inspired it.

(b) Factory Act.

The difference between 'Individualism' (or *laissez faire*) and 'Collectivism' (Socialism). Peel's conversion to **Free Trade**—

(a) Lessens import duties (*what statesmen had already taken steps in this direction?*).

(b) Repeals Corn Law, 1846 (*was corn now entirely free of taxation?*).

Revolt of Disraeli and fall of Peel.

The effect upon the Tory party.

1846-52. Russell's Ministry (Whig).

1848. Chartist fiasco.

Behaviour of Palmerston in office.

1850. The 'Don Pacifico' affair (*only important as illustrating Palmerston's methods of foreign policy*).

Europe.

1840-6. France and England quarrel over—

(a) Question of revolt of Egypt and Turkey.

(b) Tahiti question.

(c) 'Spanish Marriages' question.

1848. 'The Year of Revolutions.' France ejects Louis Philippe and forms Second Republic (Universal Suffrage)—Democratic and National revolts follow throughout Europe (*specify*)—all suppressed next year.

1851. The Coup d'Etat and establishment of the Second Empire (a remarkable outcome of democracy). Watch for the character of Napoleon III and his part in European politics.

[Notes]

Revise the previous career of Palmerston, and begin Line of Time for him.

Begin Line of Time for Gladstone, and contrast him throughout, in character and political principles, with Disraeli.

Get up the Crimean war, with Line of Time by months, making sketch-maps showing (1) the whole scene of operations in the Crimea; (2) the defences of Sebastopol and the dispositions of the attacking and relieving forces; (3) the scene of Balaclava, showing the three phases of 'the thin red line,' the Heavy Brigade Charge, the Light Brigade Charge; (4) Inkerman.

Darwin's epoch-making *Origin of Species* was published in 1859.

Disraeli has been accused of proposing his Reform Bill purely for party purposes. Against this view we have his early novels and previous speeches; in 1846 he had said: '*If we must find a new force to maintain the ancient throne and immemorial monarchy of England, I, for one, hope that we may find that novel power in the invigorating energies of an educated and enfranchised people.*'

Question. The causes which had postponed for so long the unification of Italy.

Complete the note on the Growth of Free Trade, and write an essay either for or against it.

Disraeli in opposition to Gladstone's Measures: '*I will not enter into discussion now, whether if, twenty years ago, you had followed the principle of commercial exchange, you would have derived more advantage than by suddenly adopting the principle of unrestricted competition. You have adopted unrestricted competition as the principle of your commercial code. . . . You have played all your cards, and to attempt at the present moment to assist the commerce of this country by commercial treaties is a mere delusion.*'¹

¹ From *Selected Speeches of Lord Beaconsfield*, edited by T. E. Kebbel.

England.

1852. Ejection of Palmerston
—its reason and result.

Now four political parties
—distinguish these.

1852. Derby-Disraeli stop-gap
Ministry — reasons for its
failure.

1852-5. Aberdeen's Coalition
Ministry—of which parties?

1854-5. The Crimean War—
which English statesman was
most responsible for this?
The causes of the mismanage-
ment of the war itself. The
First War Correspondent, and
the First War Nurses.

1855-8. Palmerston's Ministry
(Whig).

Palmerston and the Second
Chinese War.

His temporary defeat in the
House leads to—

1858-9. Derby-Disraeli second
stop-gap Ministry.

Disraeli's new Tory pro-
gramme; his ineffectual Re-
form Bill.

Volunteer movement—its
cause.

1859-65. Palmerston's Ministry.

Gladstone and Free Trade.
Was any other cause besides
Free Trade operative in the
great increase in English
Commerce which now took
place?

Palmerston's foreign policy
—criticise.

The American Civil War
and its two causes; its effect

Europe.

The Eastern Question and
events leading to Crimean War.
The 'Sick Man' and the 'Key
and Star.'

Could the Crimean War have
been avoided? whose fault was
it that it was not?

1856. The Peace of Paris—its
terms—watch to see how these
terms were ineffective. The
'Declaration of Paris'—how
was England affected?
Change of attitude of Palmer-
ston to Napoleon.

1859. Revolt of Italian States
(map) from Austria. The
work of Cavour. Action of
Napoleon III. Formation of
the Northern Italian King-
dom under Savoy.

1861. The work of Garibaldi.
South Italy joins the Nor-
thern Kingdom. Which
parts of Italy still remained
separate?—watch for the
occasions on which they each
became absorbed.

[Notes]

Re Schleswig-Holstein, Palmerston in 1863 declared that 'if any violent attempt were made to overthrow the right and interfere with the independence of Denmark, those who made the attempt would find in the result that it would not be Denmark alone with which they would have to contend.' Upon these words the Danes built hopes of support. What personal connexion had we also now with Denmark?

For over twenty years after the death of Palmerston, English history acquires an almost Homeric interest from the dramatic struggle between the great party champions, Gladstone and Disraeli.

Disraeli in 1867: '*During this period of seven years (i.e. 1859-66), I had to prepare the mind of the country, and to educate—if it be not arrogant to use such a phrase—to educate our party. It is a large party, and requires its attention to be called to questions of this kind with some pressure. I had to prepare the mind of Parliament and the country on this question of Reform.*'¹

Essay. The points which the Liberal and the Conservative parties have in common, and the points on which they differ. How does the work of the one supplement and correct that of the other?

Twenty years before, Cobden had said: '*In my opinion every extension of popular rights will bring us nearer to a plan of National Education, because it will give the poor a stronger motive to educate their children, and at the same time a greater power to carry the motive into practice.*'

Debate. 'That Arbitration should supersede War.'

Disraeli on his Policy, in 1872: '*The three great objects of the Conservative party are the maintenance of our institutions, the preservation of our Empire, and the improvement of the condition of the people. . . . In my judgment, no minister in this country will do his duty who neglects any opportunity of reconstructing as much as possible our colonial empire, and of responding to those distant sympathies which may become the source of incalculable strength and happiness to this land.*'²

¹ From *Selected Speeches of Lord Beaconsfield*, edited by T. E. Kebbel.

² *Ibid.*

England.

on England. The attitude of the English Government and people. The Alabama and Trent affairs.

Europe.

1863 seq. Prussia challenges Austria for the headship of the German Empire. The work of Bismarck. The Schleswig-Holstein question.

THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY, 1865 seq.

The effect of the death of Palmerston.

1867-8. Derby-Disraeli third stop-gap Ministry.

1867. The Second Reform Bill—its clauses and effect.

1868-74. Gladstone's Great Ministry.

Forster's Elementary Education Act, 1870.

Competitive examination for Civil Service, 1870.

Cardwell's Army Reforms (*specify*), 1871.

Competitive examination for Army, 1871.

Vote by Ballot, 1872.

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (*recall Henry II*), 1873.

Experiments in Arbitration.

[Growth of Trades Unions.]

1874-80. Disraeli—'Imperialism and 'Social Reform.'

The Suez Canal Shares bought—the financial and political result.

The 'Forward Policy' in action—results in India (see

1866. Austro-Prussian War. Austria turned out of Empire. North German States unite under Prussia. Italy also profited (*how?*).

1870. Franco-Prussian War—its real causes. Results:—
(a) Formation of German Empire under Prussia.
(b) Establishment of Third French Republic.

Russia and Italy also profited—how?

[Notes]

Essay. The faults of our present system of Parliamentary Representation—the alterations in method which have been suggested.

Question. What Early English institutions have been revived in the nineteenth century?—illustrate otherwise the truth of the saying that Radicalism is often the truest Conservatism.

True Imperialism as distinct from False; or, The disadvantages of a Colonial Empire, and the merits of a 'Little England' (the anti-Imperialist point of view is put strongly in an extract from Sir Henry Parnell, quoted by Kendall, p. 423).

England.

p. 177) and South Africa (see p. 181).

Gladstone's Midlothian campaign—its cause—'Jingoism.'

1880-5. Gladstone — 'Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform.'

The troubles of his Government in—

(a) Egypt and the Sudan.

(b) South Africa (see p. 181).

The **Third Reform Bill**, 1884 (*distinguish, as usual, the Franchise clauses from the Redistribution clauses*).

1885. Liberals split by Home Rule Question.

1886-92. Salisbury (Conservative).

Local Government Act, 1888, revives County Councils in modern form.

Free Education Act, 1891.

1892-4. Gladstone. 'The New-castle Programme.'

Parish Councils Act, 1893.

1895-1906. Salisbury and (later)

Balfour. The Unionist Party. Wave of Imperialism. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office. Kitchener and the Sudan (*revise history of England in Egypt*). Movement for Imperial Customs Union and Tariff Reform begins (*see Disraeli extracts above*).

[In 1901, Accession of King Edward VII.]

Europe.

1877-80. The Russo-Turkish War. Treaty of Berlin. The 'Near East Question' of today.

The Rise of Japan—the 'Far East Question' (*accentuated by Japan's defeat of Russia in 1905*).

[Notes]

Essay. What are the Principles of True Democracy ? Is there any sign that these principles are being distorted in either America or in England ?
Essay. Distinguish Modern from Ancient Democracy.

For Ireland in the nineteenth century, see McCarthy, *passim*.

Begin note on the undoing of England's wrongs to Ireland. Which English statesman had previously attempted this duty ?

An extract from a speech of Gladstone's in favour of Home Rule is given by Kendall (p. 391).

*England.***1906. Reaction v. Imperialism.**

The Labour and Socialist parties. The Present Tendencies of Democracy.

Europe.

1905. Norway separates itself from Sweden.

Democracy in European countries spreads in the form of Socialism.

IRELAND, 1801—1900

Review situation in 1801—how far was the settlement unjust to Ireland? The work of Daniel O'Connell. His successes: (1) Catholic Emancipation—the method by which it was won; (2) the Tithe Agitation (was it justified?)—settled in 1836. His failure, the Repeal Movement. O'Connell's methods. The Tara meeting, 1843, and the Clontarf fiasco—how did the latter ruin O'Connell?

1845–6. The Irish famine and its effect on Ireland. The causes of the emigration to America.

1848. A faint echo in Ireland of the Continental Revolutions.

For the twenty years which follow, Ireland is in the silence of exhaustion.

1863. Beginning of the influence at home of the American Irish. The 'Fenian' movement. The 'Manchester Martyrs,' 1867.

1868. Gladstone takes up the cause of the Irish. To what cause did he attribute Irish disaffection? Which were the two main problems which he proceeded to attack? His legislation on these points—had they the anticipated effect?

Parnell organises campaign within Parliament against English governments—his methods. Contrast the attitudes taken by the Conservative and by the Liberal party towards the Irish Question.

1880. The Land League and 'boycotting.' Gladstone's second attempt at conciliation. The answer of Parnell. The policy of Forster, and the surprising action of Gladstone—how were the latter's purposes frustrated?

1886. Gladstone still continues conciliatory policy. The First Home Rule Bill.

1886–92. Balfour makes his reputation as Irish Secretary. The 'Land Purchase Bill.'

1892. Gladstone's Second Home Rule Bill—its important difference from the first.

1898. Irish Local Government Bill passed by Conservatives. The

[Notes]

Essay. The causes, social, geographical (other than mere insularity), and political, which have tended to prevent the unification of England and Ireland, and to make such a problem a more difficult one than that of the unification of England and Scotland.

Begin map of Burmah, shading in parts now annexed ; show further annexations later by different shading.

Sketch-map of Afghanistan, showing the routes from India.

For the first Afghan War, read McCarthy (Chap. iv.).

Napier described the seizure of Sind as a 'very advantageous, useful and humane piece of rascality.'

Sketch-map of the rivers of the Punjaub, showing the position of the battles.

Sketch-map, showing which parts of India were (1) annexed by, (2) subsidiary to England, at the end of Dalhousie's rule.

Shade in, on sketch-map of North India, the parts affected by the Mutiny

Sketch-map of the Ganges valley, showing main operations.

growth of idea of 'devolution.' The present attitude of England towards Ireland—how far have Irish grievances now been removed ?

INDIA AFTER 1823

1824-6. The First Burmese War and consequent annexations.

1828-34. The civil reforms of Bentinck. End of the second phase of Indian Conquest. India is now a unit within itself; the next step is conflict with neighbours.

The 'Russian scare' now makes itself felt.

1838-42. The First Afghan War. The work of Burnes and the action of Auckland. Dost Mahomed and Shah Sujah. The invasion—Ghuznai—the armies of occupation (*sketch-map*). The massacre at Cabul and the disaster in the Koord-Cabul pass. The 'retirement by way of Cabul,' and ultimate settlement.

1843. The Annexation of Sind—its cause—the campaign of Napier—why were the inhabitants so contented with the annexation ?

1845-6. The First Sikh War (Hardinge Governor-General—where had he before distinguished himself?). Who exactly were the Sikhs, and why were they at this time in a state of turmoil? The character of the English general—the military operations that led to Sobraon. The settlement.

1848-9. The Second Sikh War (Dalhousie now Governor-General—how was he at a disadvantage as compared with Hardinge?)—its reason—the work of Herbert Edwardes—why was Gough superseded, and how did he render his supersession unnecessary?—who would have otherwise replaced him? The settlement of the Punjab—who were the causes of its success ?

The further **Administration of Dalhousie** (1848-56)—(a) the Second Burmese War, (b) his policy to native states, and his annexations (*specify*), (c) his civil reforms.

1856-7. The Indian Mutiny (Canning now Governor-General). Its several causes, political and military—was the 'cartridge-tale' true?—how did it offend (a) Mahomedans, (b) Hindus? How were the English troops distributed, inside and outside India, when the mutiny broke out?—note the order in which the various contingents arrived on the scene. Which native states helped the English? Make Line of Time, in months, of the events. Note particularly the vicissitudes of events at Lucknow. Campbell's final plan of campaign.

[Notes]

These five phases are to be noted carefully, as the other colonies, following the lead of Canada, also pass through them at varying intervals.

The essential difference (theoretically) in the colonial policies of the two home parties in the middle of the nineteenth century may be seen in the two extracts which follow :—

Russell in 1867 : *' I hope that all these provinces may flourish and prosper, and that if it should ever be their wish to separate from this country, we may be ready to listen to their request and to accede to their wishes in any way they may choose.'*

[A speech by W. E. Forster in 1875, quoted by Kendall (p. 452), shows that some, at least, of the Liberal leaders later outgrew this state of despondency].

1858. Total abolition of the East India Company. (*Revise the history of this Company, and show how its political powers had been gradually whittled away by Government. The years to be noticed are 1773, 1784, 1813, 1833, 1853, 1858.*)

Entire end of internal warfare—period of civil development follows, varied by occasional border troubles. Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India 1877.

1878–80. Second Afghan War. Russia's intrigues in Afghanistan (*what had lately happened to incense Russia against England?*). Lytton and the forward policy—the 'scientific frontier'—the treaty of Gandamak. The events at Cabul and at Candahar. Roberts' great Cabul-Candahar march. The final settlement, and the lessons to be learnt from Afghan experiences.

1876. Peaceful occupation of Baluchistan.

1885. Third Burmese War, and the resultant settlement.

1895. Delimitation of frontier—the advance fortresses (*sketch-map*).

The recent 'punitive' expeditions—Chitral (1895), &c.

THE COLONIES

I.—CANADA.

Phase I. Military rule, 1760–74. The behaviour of the French occupants. The Quebec Act of 1774 (*note terms*) leads to—

Phase II. Civil rule by Governor and Executive Council (non-representative), 1774–91. The attitude of the Canadians to the American Independence War—the effect of the cessation of this war upon Canada—this effect makes Quebec Act obsolete, and leads to Pitt's Canada Act of 1791 (*terms*), and—

Phase III. Rule by (1) Governors, (2) Executive Councils, non-representative, (3) Representative Legislative bodies (upper and lower) without control of Executive, 1791–1840. Rapid development. The attitude of Canada in American War of 1812.

Later, discontent grows—distinguish causes (*a*) in Lower (French) Canada, (*b*) in Upper (English) Canada. Durham's mission, 1837, leads to Reunion Act 1840 (*terms*), and—

Phase IV. Cabinet Government, i.e. (1) Governor, (2) Executive Council dependent on representative Legislature, (3) Representative Houses of Legislature (upper and lower). End of discontent. Development.

Phase V. Federation of old and new settlements begun

[Notes]

Disraeli in 1872: '*Self-government in distant colonies, when it was conceded, ought to have been conceded as part of a great policy of imperial consolidation. It ought to have been accompanied by an imperial tariff . . . and by a military code which should have precisely defined the means and the responsibilities by which the colonies should have been defended, and by which, if necessary, this country should call for aid to the colonies themselves. It ought further to have been accompanied by the institution of some representative council in the metropolis which would have brought the colonies into constant and continuous relations with the home government.*'¹

[It is to be noted that the Conservative party did not move a step in the direction indicated by Disraeli—the practical policy of both parties alike was to do nothing.]

Read Captain Cook's *Voyages*

Question. Contrast the difficulties that the early settlers in Australia had to cope with, and those which confronted the pioneers in North America.

Begin to make Line of Time of public career of Sir George Grey.

Essay. The causes which foster the growth of Free Institutions (*recall the comparison between the political conditions of America and England at the time of the American Revolt*).

¹ Quoted from *Selected Speeches of Lord Beaconsfield*, edited by T. E. Kebbel.

by British North America Act, 1867, and continued by later accessions.

Note the boundary questions with the United States—(1) Maine, New Brunswick in 1842, (2) Oregon, 1846, (3) the San Juan arbitration, 1872, (4) Alaska.

II.—AUSTRALIA.

Its first discovery. The voyages of Captain Cook. The effect upon Australia of the revolt of the American colonies.

Phase I. Military rule, 1788–1810. Philip and the convict settlement—the difficulties in the way of inland expansion.

Phase II. Civil rule by Governor and non-representative Council, 1810–42. The work of Macquarrie—the internal explorations. Settlements along interior and exterior lines meet at Brisbane and Melbourne, and, later, Adelaide. Consequent change of character of the colony.

Phase III. Same, with Representative Legislature, 1842–55. The other settlements begin to ‘differentiate’ themselves out from New South Wales. In 1850 Victoria does so, and immediately is fronted with rush caused by gold discoveries.

Phase IV. Cabinet Government, won by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania in 1855, Queensland in 1859, West Australia in 1890. Upper and Lower Chambers. Democratic franchise.

Phase V. Federation, 1901.

III.—NEW ZEALAND.

Contrast the New Zealand native with (1) the Australian, (2) the North American. Annexation (1839) caused by (a) troubles between traders and natives, (b) necessity to forestall France.

Phases I. and II. Governor and non-representative Council, 1809–18. Hobson *v.* the land-grabbers—Treaty of Waitangi, 1840. Sir George Grey *v.* the Joint-Stock Companies. Wakefield and the South Island settlement.

Phase III. Same, with Representative Legislature, 1852–55.

Phase IV. Cabinet Government. The Maori Wars—Grey again. Great development of Democratic principles.

IV.—SOUTH AFRICA.

The circumstances under which it came into our possession. The origin of the ‘Boers’—the location of the first English settlements.

[Notes]

Extract from Sand River Convention : ‘ *The Assistant Commissioners guarantee in the fullest manner, on the part of the British Government, to the emigrant farmers beyond the Vaal River, the right to manage their own affairs and to govern themselves without any interference on the part of her Majesty the Queen’s Government, and that no encroachments shall be made by the said Government on the territory beyond to the north of the Vaal River.*’ The Convention is given in full by Lee (p. 569).

Gladstone on the ‘surrender’ after Majuba: ‘ *It would have been most unjust and cruel, it would have been cowardly and mean, if on account of these operations we had refused to go forward with the negotiations which, before the first of the miscarriages had occurred, we had already declared that we were willing to promote and undertake.*’¹

By the Convention of Pretoria, the Boers were to acknowledge the ‘suzerainty’ of the Queen over the Transvaal, but to retain the right of complete internal self-government. This treaty, and the Convention of London, made in 1884, which made no mention of suzerainty, are given in full by Lee (pp. 571–85).

In 1890 the Transvaal law which gave citizenship to every man after five years’ residence in the country was altered so as practically to exclude the Uitlanders from acquiring the vote. The question of the Uitlanders’ franchise led to war in 1899.

Essay. The similarities and contrasts between the American Independence War and the Great Transvaal War.

Question. The present Constitutions of the self-governing colonies (with some notice of the formation of their Second Chambers).

Essay. The effects of the climate and life in the colonies on the English character.

¹ Quoted from Morley’s *Life of Gladstone*.

Phases I. and II. Governor and non-representative Council. Boers *v.* missionaries—the attitude of English governments and the effect of their legislation. The Zulu raids of 1820–30. The policy of d'Urban (1834–6) and his extension of frontier (*map*)—the action of the Melbourne government leads to the Great Trek, 1836. The battle of 'Dingaan's day'; the reason of the Transvaal Trek of 1847. The Kaffir Wars. The policy of Sir Harry Smith (1846–52); Orange River Boers accept English rule. Interference of English government (Russell's) causes undoing—Orange River Boers left out of Empire—independence of Transvaal Boers pledged by the Sand River Convention, 1852.

Phase III. The same, with Representative Legislature, 1853–1872. (Natal made separate colony, with similar constitution, 1856.) The work of Sir George Grey (1854–61)—the native settlements (*map*)—his attempt at Federation—quashed by Home Governments (both Liberal and Conservative). The causes of the later alienation of the Orange River Boers.

Phase IV. Cabinet Government, 1872, to Cape Colony only (Natal not till 1893—why was this?). The Transvaal Boers and the natives—the effect of the new Imperial 'forward spirit'—the annexation of the Transvaal, 1877, by Shepstone, British Commissioner, ratified by Bartle Frere (Governor) and English Government (Disraeli)—how far can this be justified? The causes and events of the Zulu War, 1879.

The English change of Government—Gladstone in power, 1880—revolt of Transvaal—events of First Transvaal War—reasons for English defeats—the motives which inspired Gladstone to restore Boer independence—the effect in South Africa.

The situation which resulted from the discovery of the Rand Gold in 1886. Increase of British territory in Southern and Central Africa (*map*)—the policy of Cecil Rhodes. The effect of the Jameson Raid, 1895.

The policy of Kruger, and the Great Transvaal War, 1899–1901—its disasters and victories—the mistakes of both sides—(*why was not the European intervention of 1778 repeated?*). The Peace of Vereefiging and the later extension of Cabinet Government to the Transvaal Colony (Phase III being omitted).

The movement towards Phase V (Federation).

[Notes]

Make Map of British Empire, marking British possessions in red, and showing the trade-routes guarded by England, both on sea and land.

The Three Chinese Wars and their causes; criticise throughout the behaviour of England. Note the words of Gladstone with regard to the first: '*How comes it that the sight of our flag always raises the spirits of Englishmen? It is because it has always been associated with the cause of justice, with opposition to oppression, with respect for national rights, with honourable commercial enterprise, but now under the auspices of the noble lord (whom?) that flag is hoisted to protect an infamous contraband traffic. . . . Justice, in my opinion, is with the Chinese, and whilst they, the pagans and semi-civilised barbarians, have it, we, the enlightened and civilised Christians, are pursuing objects at variance both with justice and with religion.*'¹ (These words strike the key-note of Gladstone's character.)

Essays on Colonial questions:

1. Imperial Federation.
2. The possibility of an Imperial Customs Union.
3. 'What can they know of England, who only England know?'
4. The reasons why the Spanish Empire failed, and the British Empire grew.

Questions and Essays:

- (a) On European development in nineteenth century.
 1. Show how the work done by the Congress of Vienna in 1816 with regard to the settlement of European countries has been undone.
 2. Trace the growth of National and Political Freedom on the Continent since 1815—are there any notable exceptions?
 3. Give some account of the present Constitutions of France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland.
- (b) On English present Government and Political problems.
 1. Compare the English form of Government with that prevailing in the United States.
 2. 'England is governed by an Unwritten, not a Written, Constitution.' 'The Constitution of England is flexible, not rigid.' Explain this, and enumerate the 'Conventions of the Constitution.'
 3. Distinguish Democracy from Socialism.
 4. The advantages and disadvantages of Party Government.
 5. 'The English Constitution is a system of checks and balances.' Show how the Monarchical, Aristocratic (both by birth and by talent), and Democratic elements enter into our Government. (*Read Bagehot's 'English Constitution,' and note how far circumstances have altered since the book was written.*)
 6. 'The influence of the House of Commons is weakening'—is this true, and if so, what are the causes?—can these causes be seen at work in any other democratic country?
 7. 'The evils of Party Government in England are mitigated by the existence of a non-political Service of Permanent Officials.' Explain.
 8. The work of (1) the King, (2) the House of Lords, in present-day English Government.
 9. The processes by which a Bill becomes law.
 10. What items go to the making of a modern Budget?

¹ Quoted from Morley's *Life of Gladstone*.

(*plan of Château Gaillard or Tower of London. See Scott, 'Ivanhoe,' &c., passim*). The coming of the Long-bow—when was chain-mail displaced by plate-armour?—armour of a knight (1) at Third Crusade, (2) Edward III's time, (3) Wars of Roses, (4) Tudor times. The decay of the shield—what survival of it is there?—the effect of Gunpowder—the armour and weapons of a Cromwellian soldier—the coming of Uniform and a professional army—the accoutrements of a soldier in time of (1) Marlborough, (2) Wellington, (3) Crimean War. Modern changes.

History of Architecture in England. Characteristics of Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Gothic (*a* Early English, *b* Decorated, *c* Perpendicular). Give prominent examples.

APPENDIX IV

QUESTIONS ON THE BEARING OF GEOGRAPHY UPON HISTORY

(Read *Mackinder's 'Britain and the British Seas,'* Chapter XII to end, and *George's 'Relations of Geography and History.'*)

1. Estimate the advantages which England has reaped through its insular position.
2. Contrast the characteristics and development of the dwellers in the hill-country of the British Isles with those of the dwellers on the plain. At what crises of history were their respective interests most clearly at issue?
3. Can any result, upon politics or religion, be traced from the fact that the Eastern Counties face, and are similar in character to, the Lowlands of Europe?
4. How have geographical conditions helped, firstly, to keep apart, and, secondly, to unite, Scotland and England?
5. How have geographical conditions, other than insularity, tended to prevent the blending of Irish interests with English ones?
6. Make a sketch-map, marking in black all above the 600-ft. contour line, to show (1) the routes of invasion from Scotland into England; (2) those from England into Scotland. In each case enter the names and dates of the battles which line the routes.
7. At what periods of English history has pasturing tended to drive out agriculture? Account for the occasions on which agriculture was the more important.
8. On what occasions have (1) the Cheshire Gap, (2) the Aire Gap, (3) Gloucester, been of importance in English military history?
9. How do the names of the towns Birmingham, Lincoln, Carlisle, Winchester, Stratford, Rugby, Edinburgh, Shrewsbury, throw light upon their origins?
10. Which were the most important English towns (*a*) in Plantagenet times, (*b*) at the end of Tudor times, (*c*) at end of eighteenth century? What influences caused the rise and decay which brought about the change? Why has London always been first?—are these reasons still operative?
11. Why did Flanders become the 'cock-pit of Europe'?
12. 'In Spain large armies will starve, and small armies be beaten'—why is this?—give instances of the truth of the statement.

APPENDIX V

GENERAL QUESTIONS AND ESSAYS

1. The growth of the sentiment of patriotism in England.
2. Magna Carta and its effect on the development of the English Constitution. In this respect contrast the course of the French Revolution with the gradual growth of freedom in England.
3. In England the eldest son alone of a noble is himself noble. What important results has this custom had in England, as contrasted with France ?
4. War as a cause of growth of Parliamentary and Popular Freedom.
5. Is War ever justifiable ? Distinguish those wars in English history which you consider justifiable, from the others.
6. The gradual growth of ideas of mercy in English Warfare.
7. Has the English nation always taken an interest in its Parliament ? Mention some periods in which the interest was keen, and some others in which it was very slight, and account for the reasons in each case.
8. Trace the steps by which the English nation and its institutions, having been temporarily submerged at the Norman Conquest, again became influential.
9. Contrast the history of the English Parliament with that of the Parliaments of France and of Spain.
10. 'Trafalgar was won for the same reason as Cr  cy.' Explain.
11. 'Institutions decay, but Society tends to progress.' Illustrate the truth of this with regard to Religious movements in England, both before and after the Reformation.
12. Show, by means of a genealogical table, the gradual differentiation of the various Protestant sects since the Reformation. Give approximate dates.
13. Show the result of Sea-Power in England's wars with France.
14. Make a list of the chief defeats that England has suffered at the hands of France.
15. 'What London says to-day, England says to-morrow.' Illustrate the truth of this statement by reference to history.
16. 'Oxford, the home of lost causes.' Prove this statement.
17. 'Never did Cardinal bring good to England.' Is this true ?
18. 'Never French Queen but brought harm to England.' Give instances in which this was the case.
19. 'No one trusted a Stuart but to his ruin.' Illustrate this, and mention exceptions, if any.
20. 'History repeats itself.' Is there any truth in this statement?—if so, illustrate from English history. Why does it never repeat itself *exactly* ?
21. At what times in English history has there been an outburst of literature ?—can any reason be suggested for them ? Can any parallels be drawn from the history of Greece or Rome ?
22. 'A nation divided against itself cannot have a strong Foreign or Imperial policy.' Illustrate from English history.
23. Compare the powers of the King to-day with those of William III.
24. What tests are to be applied to gauge the credibility of a first authority on history ?

25. Enumerate the occasions on which England has been saved by its fleet.
26. 'The only durable conquests are those made with the plough.' Examine the truth of this statement.
27. 'Revolts are caused by hope, not by despair.' Illustrate this by reference to English and to French history.
28. 'For forms of Government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best administered, is best.' Discuss.
29. 'Most revolutions have been the work, not of majorities, but of energetic minorities.' Test this statement.
30. In ancient Greek history states have been observed to go through the following stages of political development—monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, democracy. Can the same tendency be observed in English history?—account for any variations in order.
31. 'Property has its duties as well as its rights.' Taking this as a text, defend Feudalism, and the modern system of Landed Property.
32. Religious Revivals. (In this, distinguish between reformations which aimed at change of doctrine from those which aimed at change of discipline.)

THE END

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